

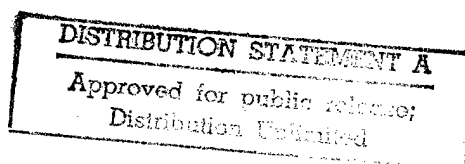
JPRS 83971

25 July 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1434



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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

INFORMATION REPORT ON UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Sessions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session opened at 1000 hours on 30 June in the Session Hall of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet.

The session was opened by chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, deputy K.M. Sytnik.

In accordance with a report from the Credentials Commission presented by the commission chairman deputy G.K. Kryuchkov, the Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution recognizing the authority of deputies I.D. Gladush, elected to the Volchanskiy electoral district, Kharkov Oblast, and V.F. Sklyarov, elected to the Gorlovskiy Central electoral district, Donetsk Oblast.

The deputies unanimously confirmed the agenda:

1. Organizational work by soviet and economic organs to fulfill plans for the production and procurement of agricultural products envisaged by the republic Food Program.
2. The draft of the Ukrainian SSR Housing Code.
3. Confirmation of ukases of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Yu.A. Kolomiyets, first deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex, presented a report on the first item on the agenda.

The first item on the agenda was discussed. Speakers included the following deputies: A.S. Statinov (Makeyevskiy-Chervonogvardeyskiy electoral district, Donetsk Oblast); G.I. Bandrovskiy (Chervonoarmeyskiy electoral district, Lvov Oblast); D.K. Motornyy (Belozerskiy electoral district, Kherson Oblast); N.A. Dolgopolova (Molodogvardeyskiy electoral district, Voroshilovgrad Oblast); I.P. Lysenko (Borodnyanskiy electoral district, Kiev Oblast); A.M. Roshchupkin (Yaltinskiy electoral district, Crimean Oblast).

After a recess, discussion of the report continued under the chairmanship of deputy T.A. Gavrilova, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet.

The following deputies spoke: V.N. Shapoval (Drabovskiy electoral district, Cherkassy Oblast); G.S. Bereza (Lutskiy electoral district, Volyn Oblast); B.Ye. Strel'tsov (Verkhnedneprovskiy electoral district, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast); V.Z. Tur (Tatarbunarskiy electoral district, Odessa Oblast); V.A. Yalanskiy (Khortitskiy electoral district, Zaporozhye Oblast); M.V. Khorunzhiy (Yarmolinetskiy electoral district, Khmel'nitskiy Oblast); U.A. Pritup (Kozeletskiy electoral district, Chernigov Oblast); A.M. Danilyuk (Goshchanskiy electoral district, Rovno Oblast); G.S. Dragan (Aleksandrovskiy electoral district, Kirovograd Oblast); V.I. Cherep (Krasnopol'skiy electoral district, Sumy Oblast); I.S. Parubochiy (Radekhovskiy electoral district, Lvov Oblast).

The evening session was held under the chairmanship of deputy K.M. Sytnik, chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The closing statement on the first item on the agenda was made by deputy Yu.A. Kolomiets.

A resolution of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet "On the Organizational Work of Soviet and Economic Organs To Fulfill Plans for the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products Envisaged by the Republic Food Program" was unanimously adopted.

The deputies moved on to consider the second item on the agenda.

V.I. Zaychuk, UkSSR minister of justice, presented a report.

The following deputies participated in the discussion of the second item on the agenda: V.D. Ploshchenko (Pershotravnevyy electoral district, Kiev city); A.P. Partola (Industrial'nyy electoral district, Kharkov Oblast); F.S. Sderzhikov (Zhdanovskiy-Zavodskiy electoral district, Donetsk Oblast); N.V. Lavrukhin (Artemovskiy electoral district, Kiev city); M.F. Ostafiyevich (Pershotravnevyy electoral district, Chernovitsy Oblast).

The Housing Code for the UkSSR and a resolution on putting it into force, were adopted unanimously.

The deputies then moved on to consider the third item on the agenda.

Deputy N.G. Khomenko, secretary of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a report on the confirmation of ukases of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies unanimously adopted a law and resolution confirming the ukases of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This ended the work of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation Seventh Session.

INTERNATIONAL

KISHINEV CONFERENCE ON COUNTERPROPAGANDA MEASURES DETAILED

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 12 Apr 83) pp 56-57

[Unattributed article: "Inculcation of Political Vigilance and Class Irreconcilability Toward Bourgeois and Revisionist Ideology")

[Text] A characteristic feature of the modern era is the antagonism between the two world systems, socialism and capitalism, which encompasses all the main spheres of social life, including ideology. The ideological struggle between the world of socialism, which is steadily gathering strength and acquiring more and more adherents, and the world of capitalism, which is decaying and acting as an obstacle on the path of progressive development of mankind, has become especially acute during the 1980s.

As was pointed out in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report "Sixty Years of USSR," the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the USSR, the Soviet people's successes, guided by the party of Lenin in the building of communism, and the strengthened unity and growing authority of the world socialist commonwealth are giving rise to the justified rejoicing of our friends and uncontrolled hate and envy of the class adversaries. The apologists for imperialism and their stooges--opportunists and revisionists of various stripes--are resorting to increasingly refined techniques in their attempts to distort and compromise communist ideals, to discredit the humane and peace-loving goals of genuine socialism before the nations of the world, and to halt the Soviet people's triumphant advance toward communism.

Considering actual conditions in the world, the CPSU and all its organizations consider their prime duty to be that of constantly enhancing the political vigilance of the Soviet people, instilling in them class irreconcilability toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology, the machinations of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, and Zionism. The party, moreover, proceeds on the basis of Lenin's precepts that in the struggle between communist ideology and the class-based world views opposing it there can be no place for neutralism or compromise. What is needed, now and forever, is high political vigilance, active, effective, convincing and aggressive propaganda work, and timely rebuffs to hostile ideological subversion.

Problems of instilling high political vigilance and irreconcilability of the Soviet people toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology, the propagandizing of the great advantages of socialism, debunking of the antihumane, exploitative nature of capitalism and the bourgeois way of life in all its manifestations, decisive rebuffs to imperialism's ideological subversion, and systematic implementation of the party's assigned tasks in the matter of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination of the masses were broadly reflected at the recently held scientific-practical conference conducted jointly by the Sovetskiy Rayon Committee of the Moldavian CP and the editors of KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII.

The conference was participated in by secretaries and deputy secretaries of primary party organizations, leaders of counterpropaganda groups, political information specialists, agitators, lecturers, in-house and wall newspaper editors, teachers, and other representatives of the rayon's ideological aktiv.

In opening the conference, Sovetskiy Raykom First Secretary V. M. Tkachenko emphasized the special urgency of enhancing the aggressive character of ideological work, strengthening its links with life and the tasks to be resolved by the rayon's party organizations with respect to inculcating the working people with communist conviction, and an active life stance of the fighters for communism.

A report on the theme "Enhancing the Role of Party Organizations and Shaping High Political Vigilance, Profound Patriotism, and Socialist Internationalism in the Soviet People" was delivered by A. K. Mironik, a raykom secretary of the Moldavian CP. He presented a systematic characterization of the work of the primary party organizations in creating and perfecting a scientifically substantiated, effective system of instilling in the rayon's workers high political vigilance, profound patriotism, and socialist internationalism, a system which was enriched with new content during the period of preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the celebration of this jubilee.

The party committees and primary party organizations have begun to make broader use of long-range planning in the work of class indoctrination of the working people and the unmasking of the myths of bourgeois propaganda, restructuring political training and economic education on the basis of the characteristics of the social makeup of inhabitants and the specific moral-psychological situation in the labor collectives, technicums, and schools. More attention is being paid to the matter of timely and high-quality instruction of the aktiv concerning the main thrusts of the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state, enhancing the skills and specialization of the counterpropaganda cadres, and integrated organization of all ideological and political-indoctrination work in the labor collectives and schools as well as in places of residence.

The effectiveness of unified political days held regularly in the rayon has improved; political speakers, lecturers, political information specialists, and workers of cultural and educational institutions are more frequently

presenting counterpropaganda materials which unmask the essence of anticommunist and anti-Soviet falsifications.

The rayon's party organizations and ideological aktiv are constantly focusing on matters of patriotic, internationalist, aesthetic, legal, atheistic, and moral upbringing of the rising generation, the active adoption of progressive Soviet traditions, ceremonies, and holidays in everyday life.

In his report on the theme "A Solid Barrier Against the Ideological Subversion of Imperialism," KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII editor in chief Candidate of Juridical Sciences I. S. Yatsenko focused special attention on the necessity of enhancing the theoretical foundations of counterpropaganda, finding integrated solutions to the tasks of inculcating political vigilance in interaction with developing patriotic and internationalist traits of the character of the individual, and active opposition toward bourgeois and revisionist falsifications of the multifaceted life of the Soviet people.

Along with unmasking the ideological subversion of the apologists for imperialism and their stooges and skilled and well-argued criticism of the defects of modern capitalism, an important direction in the struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology must be the positive affirmation of communist ideals, active and goal-directed propagandizing of the great advantages and achievements of socialism in all spheres of social life and economic, political, and spiritual life. For socialism today constitutes the main direction of social progress, its vanguard positions. The Soviet people and the peoples of other countries of the socialist commonwealth are justly proud of their mission as the historic vanguard of mankind, their honored role as the pioneers and discoverers of a new world. This is why they are fully justified in rebuffing the attacks on socialism by the retrograde exploiting classes, doomed to extinction by history.

In their speeches, K. S. Poltorak, a staff member of the Moldavian SSR KGB, V. F. Pavlenko, secretary of the party committee of the Order of Medal of Honor Signal Plant, and I. M. Savchenko, general director of Universal RPO [expansion unknown], used concrete examples to elucidate the integrated resolution of tasks of enhancing political vigilance, irreconcilability toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology, and the shaping of patriotic and internationalist conviction of the workers through the direct efforts of the labor collectives.

Problems of perfecting ideological-educational work and strengthening labor discipline and responsibility for one's assigned sector--vital factors in shaping the individual's active life stance in the struggle with violations of the law and deviations from norms of communist morality--were the subject of presentations by L. I. Savel'yev, secretary of the party organization of Teploenergomontazh Administration of Moldprodmontazh Trust, and V. V. Bondarenko, deputy general director of Mikroprovod Scientific-Production Association and chairman of the Council of the Social Station of Protection of Order.

The role of revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions in the patriotic and internationalist education of young people and training for defense of the homeland, also the propagandizing and confirmation of the principles of the Soviet way of life as the daily task of the school and home, were discussed by L. Ye. Tomnatik, second secretary of the Komsomol Raykom, and S. I. Fedorchenko, director of Secondary School No 50.

The recommendations adopted at the scientific-practical conference not only generalized the experience accumulated by the party organizations--they also contain concrete conclusions and proposals with respect to enhancing the theory and practice of shaping the Soviet people's high political vigilance and irreconcilability toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology. Specific measures were mapped out to enhance the effectiveness and quality of the party organizations' ideological and political-educational work in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the statements and directives contained in the materials of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report "Sixty Years of the USSR."

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CSO: 1800/1405

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

DANISH CP DELEGATION IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG)--A delegation of party workers of the Danish Communist Party headed by Poul Emmanuel, member of the executive committee, was in Uzbekistan. The delegation of Danish communists was received in the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jul 83 p 1]

CSO: 1807/302

NATIONAL

WORK OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 2, 1983 (signed to press 18 Feb 83)
pp 163-169

[Article by V. Tikhonov, academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin and chairman of the Scientific Council "The Economic, Social and Legal Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the USSR" of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and V. Balabanov, academician secretary of the council: "The Study of the Economic, Social and Legal Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the USSR"]

[Text] The May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum posed responsible tasks for all specialists who are studying the economic, social and legal questions of the development of the agro-industrial complex of the USSR. It is a question of elaborating and introducing in conformity with the decisions of the plenum new, advanced forms of the planning, management and stimulation of this most important sphere of the national economy for the purpose of its utmost intensification and rapid growth.

The Scientific Council for the Economic, Social and Legal Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the USSR of the USSR Academy of Sciences is called upon to coordinate the creative activity of the scientific collectives of the country in this direction and to contribute to the convergence of theory with socioeconomic practice. This advisory scientific organ was set up in November 1980 in conformity with a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In the decree the basic directions of the activity of the council were specified and its personal staff and structure were established.

The council carries out its functions in direct contact with the organs of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences (first of all with the Commission on the Scientific Principles of Agriculture attached to the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences), with the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin. Three sections have been formed in the council: the economic section (V. Tikhonov, academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, chairman); the social section (L. Nikiforov, chairman); the legal section (M. Kozyr', chairman).

See also the materials of the series, which is devoted to the scientific councils for complex problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI, Nos 5 and 6, 1982, and No 1, 1983.

The council is faced with a number of scientific organizational tasks of both a current and a long-range nature. First of all the new organ should (in close cooperation with the Economics Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences) organize the coordination of the research which is being conducted at the scientific centers of the country (regardless of their departmental subordination) on the theory, methodology and methods of the rapid planned and proportionate development of the agrarian sector of the national economy.

The council is called upon to take a most active part in the preparation of suggestions on the development of the most topical and promising studies which are connected with agro-economic science and the practice of economic planning work of the agro-industrial complex of the USSR; in the systematization and evaluation of the results of the basic and applied studies of the economic, social and legal aspects of the agro-industrial complex of the USSR.

The great attention, which is being devoted to the council by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has enabled us to reduce to a minimum the period of organizational formation. Competent specialists from the institutes of socioeconomic specialization of the USSR Academy of Sciences (including the experts in international economics from the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, the Institute of the United States of America and Canada), the republic academies of sciences, the leading higher educational institutions of the country, the scientific institutions of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other union and republic ministries and departments have been involved in the work of the sections of the council. The consolidated coordinating plan of the council for 1981-1985 covers the research which is being conducted at 140 institutions of the country, including more than 50 which are part of the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies of sciences of the union republics.

An affiliate of the council has been set up in Saratov at the base of the Institute of Socioeconomic Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The socioeconomic laws in the formation of the regional agro-industrial complex (on the basis of the Volga River region) are being studied here.

The council has adopted the most diverse forms of coordinating and advisory activity, which have been tested during many years of practice by related academic organizations. They are the regular meetings of the bureau of the council (11 people belong to it) and its sections, the scientific coordinating conferences of specialists, conferences, the organization of temporary expert groups attached to the council and scientific methods seminars, book publishing activity¹ and so on.

The council and its sections have focused the main attention on the preparation of conclusions and recommendations on the main problems of the development of the agro-industrial complex of the USSR. Jointly with other academic coordinating organs and scientific institutions the council took part in the drawing up of the draft of the USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990. Scientists submitted a set of suggestions on the mobilization of the available potential of the food sector, the improvement of the system of the economic mechanism, the regulation of prices and the achievement of "price equilibrium" in the system of the agro-industrial complex, the increase of the economic interest of all its sectors in the increase

of the end results of production, the improvement of the management (sectorial) structure of the agro-industrial complex, the overcoming of the bottlenecks and large disproportions in its material and technical base, the substantial improvement of the functional structure of the agro-industrial complex and the food sector and the assurance of its balanced and proportionate development during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans.

The main attention in the suggestions was directed toward the strengthening of the material and technical base and the economic conditions of the reproduction of those products, with respect to which the greatest losses have formed. The task consists first of all, while continuing the definite increase of the production of raw materials, in assuring a waste-free technology of the storage and processing of agricultural raw materials, and then the planned formation of the agro-industrial complex as a balanced, unified and integral industrial system of agro-industrial production.

The work on the accomplishment of the USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990 is presently being developed. At the same time the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the USSR to 2005 is being drawn up, which includes:

the forecast of the basic directions of the development of the agro-industrial complex as a whole and of each of the sectors which constitute it;

the elaboration of scientific and technical goal programs on the most important problems of agro-industrial production;

the substantiation and elaboration of an efficient structure of the agro-industrial complex, the determination of the priorities and the substantiation of the rate of development of its sectors during the period being forecast;

the selection and substantiation of the priorities of the development of the sectors of science, technology and processing methods, the determination of the scale of the introduction of scientific and technical developments in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex, the distribution of material, financial and manpower resources according to the directions of scientific and technical progress; the calculation of the amounts of the anticipated impact;

the evaluation of the social and economic consequences of scientific and technical progress in agro-industrial production;

the elaboration of a set of scientific and technical measures which ensure the accomplishment of the Food Program as the central link of the agro-industrial complex;

the substantiation of the directions and specific forms of the improvement of the system of management and the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex, which provide the optimum socioeconomic conditions of the implementation of the program of scientific and technical progress of agro-industrial production.

The council is taking a direct part in the work on both of the indicated comprehensive goal programs, which are called upon to ensure the stable, balanced and

proportionate development of the agro-industrial complex of the country as a unified goal-achieving system. Scientists are proceeding from the fact that on the basis of scientific and technical progress all the sectors of the agro-industrial complex of the USSR should be developed rapidly. The further improvement of the structure of both the agro-industrial complex itself and all its sectors, first of all the suppliers of means of production for the agro-industrial complex and processing enterprises, will promote the intensification of this process. The further industrialization of agricultural production, the increase of its stability and the creation of the conditions for the most complete utilization of the natural and economic potential of the agro-industrial complex and the introduction of a resource-saving, harmless and waste-free processing method will also be of the greatest importance.

The council is also devoting much attention to the questions of the further improvement of the economic mechanism, which realizes the goal orientation and interconnection of the stages of agro-industrial production while ensuring its great economic efficiency, including by the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Such factors as the increase of the socialization of socialist production and the comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems of the harmonious development of the "city-countryside" system are of fundamental importance here. A set of scientific and technical, organizational and economic measures, which should in interconnection ensure the smooth and steady development of agriculture as the central link of the agro-industrial complex of the USSR, was elaborated with the participation of the council.

In its recommendations the council is basing itself on the fact that all the above-mentioned processes can be successfully developed in the case of the planned formation of the agro-industrial complex of the USSR, the proportionate development of its sectors and the creation of its technically advanced material base. As is known, the goal program solution of the food problem envisages the further development of the positive changes in the area of the improvement of the structure of the agro-industrial complex of the USSR and the proportions of agro-industrial production. For example, the gradual development of an adequate production infrastructure, including the road and freezer storage system, a high level of the material and technical supply of all the sectors of the agro-industrial complex and their production engineering service, will promote in many ways the reduction of the losses of the products of the agro-industrial complex. The acceleration of the development of the "contacting" sectors of the agro-industrial complex, which process agricultural products and ensure the most complete utilization of agricultural raw materials, will also be of no less importance in the accomplishment of the posed task.

The implementation of a number of measures on the more efficient location of agricultural production is recommended in the documents which were prepared with the participation of the council. This will make it possible, on the one hand, to utilize to the maximum extent the natural and climatic potential of the country and, on the other, to ensure the great national economic efficiency of agro-industrial production as a whole. The given measures should be backed by the corresponding steps on bringing the zones of the storage and processing of agricultural products closer to the specialized agricultural production zones which are being formed.

We have been striving to subordinate all the measures, which were and are being implemented by the council, to the main goal--the involvement of the broadest scientific circles in comprehensive studies of the problems of the agro-industrial complex, the intensification of these studies and the bringing of the achievements of science to production.

The first meeting of the council, which took place in May 1981, was devoted to the discussion of questions of the all-union Food Program.² The session of the council, which was held jointly with the Section of the Legal Problems of Agriculture and Land Law of the Scientific Council "The Objective Laws of the Development of the State, Administration and Law" of the USSR Academy of Sciences, promoted the strengthening of the inter-occupational cooperation of lawyers and agrarian economists.³ The tasks of scientists in light of the documents of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum were discussed extensively at two scientific meetings which were held in 1982 with the participation of our council--the symposium "The Forecasting of Scientific and Technical Progress in the Agro-Industrial Complex" (Moscow)⁴ and the all-union conference "Goal Program Planning and the Economic Mechanism in the System of the Agro-Industrial Complex" (Saratov).

In conformity with the documents of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, with allowance made for the scientific discussions held in the past year, the work of the Scientific Council for the Economic, Social and Legal Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the USSR Academy of Sciences will be developed in the following main directions:

the development of agrarian theory in the area of the socialization of agro-industrial production under the conditions of the improvement of specialization, interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration, the substantiation of the means of the development of property relations, distribution and exchange in the agro-industrial sector of the economy;

the improvement of the methodology of the long-range planning of the agro-industrial complex as a unified whole on the basis of the standardized approach and the combination of goal program, territorial and sectorial planning;

studies of the objective laws and basic directions of the formation of the agro-industrial complex of the country as an object of planning and management, the development of optimization models of the agro-industrial complex on the national economic and regional levels, the substantiation of proposals on the increase of the efficiency of agro-industrial production and the elimination of losses of agricultural products;

the improvement of the economic and legal mechanisms of management on the basis of the strengthening of cost accounting, the development of the economic methods of production management and the use of economic evaluations of land, water and timber resources;

the intensification of the study of the peculiarities of the industrialization of agriculture, the substantiation of the rates and directions of scientific and technical progress, the forecasting of its ecological and social consequences, the drafting of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the Agro-Industrial Complex for 1986-2005;

the analysis of the methodological problems of the economic efficiency of the agro-industrial complex on the basis of the intensification of production, its factors and dynamics, the elaboration of methods of the economic stimulation of its increase; the improvement of the methodology of setting prices for items of intersectorial exchange in the agro-industrial complex;

the solution of the problem of the more complete use of the bioclimatic potential in each of the regions on the basis of the rationalization of the location of agriculture and the other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, the concentration of the production of crops in zones with the most favorable natural and climatic conditions;

participation in the development of a system of information and computing service of the sectors and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex on the basis of a unified computer system, the extensive introduction of automated systems and mathematical economics methods of management;

studies of the organizational and management structures of the agro-industrial complex, the clarification of their functions at all the levels of the economic planning hierarchy;

the study of the social problems of agro-industrial integration and the elaboration of an integral conception of the socioeconomic development of the countryside (settlement, the improvement of the social infrastructure, the formation of the living environment and so on);

the elaboration of the basic directions of the further improvement of land, kolkhoz and economic law for the purpose of the rationalization of the legal regulation of the relations of the organization of centralized management and the primary economic units, the development of initiative and economic democracy;

the analysis of the experience of the development of the agro-industrial complex in the socialist countries, as well as the possibilities of the further expansion of cooperation with the CEMA countries on the basis of the efficient combination of their bioclimatic, technical and economic potentials;

the study of the basic trends in the structure of capital investments, fixed capital and manpower resources in the agro-industrial complex of the capitalist countries, the study of the forms, sizes, specialization and location in them of agro-industrial formations; the analysis of the possibilities and directions of the optimization of the foreign trade relations of the USSR with capitalist countries.

The most important task of the council is the strengthening of the link of scientific research with the demands of production and the introduction of its results in practice. For its accomplishment it is necessary to direct primary attention to:

research in the area of the methodology and practical application of goal program planning of the development of the food complex of the country for the long-range future;

the elaboration of methods of the regulation of the price balance in the system of the agro-industrial complex for the purpose of its use in the practice of the planned management of intersectorial production and economic cooperation;

the development of methods of the economic evaluation of land, water, timber and manpower resources for the purpose of their practical use in the planning and economic stimulation of production in the agro-industrial complex;

the analysis of the means of solving the food problem in the socialist countries, including the study of the experience and problems of the improvement of the economic mechanism, the combination of large-scale and small-scale socialized and private agricultural production in the system of the agro-industrial complex.

The last direction is the last one, of course, in number, but not in importance. The questions of the creation of an efficient agro-industrial complex are urgent for all the socialist countries. The sharing of the experience gained in this area and its use are of great value. In recent years a number of books of scientists of the fraternal countries on the socioeconomic problems of the agro-industrial complex have been translated in the USSR.⁵ Joint works have been prepared.⁶ All this is creating a good basis for the extension of the cooperation of social scientists on these problems. Our council intends to make its contribution to this matter.

As was indicated above, the council is coordinating the activity of a significant number of institutions, including ones which are not a part of the academic system. Therefore the close cooperation of these institutions on a permanent, contractual basis is a most important condition of the increase of the effectiveness of its efforts. The decisions of the joint session of the General Assemblies of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, which was held in September of last year, are of great importance for us.

It is also necessary to settle the question of the legal ratification of the coordinating rights and duties of the councils, which have been formed at the USSR Academy of Sciences, with respect to the institutions and organizations of sectors and higher educational institutions. It is possible to agree with the conclusion of our colleagues from the Scientific Council "The Economic Laws of the Development of Socialism and the Competition of the Two Systems" of the USSR Academy of Sciences that a general statute on scientific councils, which "should be a uniform state document on the scale of the country, which regulates the scientific research activity of scientific and educational institutions regardless of their departmental subordination,"⁷ is necessary.

The strengthening of the interdepartmental, inter-institutional and interdisciplinary cooperation of researchers, the search for and the use of the most effective means and methods of the quickest possible introduction of the recommendations of scientists in practice are the main conditions of the accomplishment of the great and complicated tasks which have been assigned by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences to our council.

FOOTNOTES

1. Two collective works have already been turned over to the Nauka Publishing House: "Prodoval'stvennaya programma (teoriya, metodologiya, praktika)" [The Food Program (Theory, Methodology, Practice)], "Pribavochnyy produkt agropromyshlennogo kompleksa" [The Surplus Product of the Agro-Industrial Complex].

2. See VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, No 10, 1981, pp 155-157
3. See SOVETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO, No 2, 1982, pp 135-136.
4. See SOVETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO, No 11, 1982, pp 144-146.
5. See P. Kovel, "The 'Dobrudzha' Agro-Industrial Complex," Moscow, 1978; D. Vladov, "The National Agro-Industrial Complex of Bulgaria," Moscow, 1979; A. Ganev, "Labor Productivity in Agriculture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," Moscow, 1980; Z. Lamser, I. Sura, "Man in Socialist Agriculture," Moscow, 1982, and others.
6. See "Mezhkhozaystvennaya kooperatsiya i agropromyshlennaya integratsiya v yevpropeyskikh sotsialisticheskikh stranakh" [Interfarm Cooperation and Agro-Industrial Integration in the European Socialist Countries], Moscow, 1980; "Agrarnaya politika sotsialisticheskikh stran na sovremennom etape" [The Agrarian Policy of the Socialist Countries at the Present Stage], Moscow, 1981; "Sotsialisticheskoye sorevnovaniye v sel'skom khozyaystve stran SEV" [Socialist Competition in Agriculture of the CEMA Countries], Moscow, 1981; "Agropromyshlennaya integratsiya. Opyt sovetsko-bolgarskogo sotrudnichestva" [Agro-Industrial Integration. The Experience of Soviet-Bulgarian Cooperation], Moscow-Sofia, 1982.
7. VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, No 6, 1982, p 152.

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NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGISTS CONTRIBUTE TO INDUSTRIAL REORGANIZATION

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA In Russian 27 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "The Sociological Service Recommends"]

[Text] The sociological service has become an important element in management of the social development of production collectives at the Kazakhstan Magnitka site. Its coordinating center, the public council, includes leaders of shop, party, and trade union organizations and leading specialists.

Activist sociologists have concentrated their efforts on introducing the brigade form of labor organization, the establishment of brigade councils, and evaluating the quality of work by the metallurgical workers. A questionnaire survey conducted in the blast furnace, sheet rolling, and other shops showed that production and technological discipline has improved. Labor efficiency, collective accountability for fulfillment of plan indicators, and mutual help have increased. The investigators also directed attention to shortcomings. They found that the brigade councils are still not making full use of their rights. Certain production managers have not mastered the techniques of management under the new conditions of payment and labor stimulation.

According to a recommendation by the sociologists, the topic "Brigade Form of Labor Organization" was included in the curriculum for raising the qualifications of metallurgical workers in the technical training department. Seminars have been conducted for the secretaries of party organizations and representatives of trade union committees. A poster on the know-how of F. Tsvirkun's comprehensive brigade in the diesel locomotive repair section has helped popularize work in the new way.

Sociologists are analyzing the activities of the councils of volunteer teachers and brigades, personnel departments, and comrade's courts to strengthen labor discipline. The council of sociologists is constantly monitoring introduction of recommendations to improve production management.

Following the example of the collective at Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka, sociological services have been formed at other enterprises in Central Kazakhstan. They aim above all at raising production efficiency and finding new reserves.

NATIONAL

DOCUMENTS RECOUNT DEFENSE OF BORDERS AGAINST 'BASMACHI, SPIES, BANDITS'

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 83 p 2

[Article by A. Marchenko: "'Outpost, Take Up Arms!'"]

[Text] It was 65 years ago. The clock had struck 8:00 in the evening when the people's commissars, tired, worried and with tense nerves, gathered at the Kremlin for the regular meeting of the Council of People's Commissars. Why, there were enough worries as it was. The republic of soviets was only half a year old. The fierce opposition of the exploiters had to be suppressed, the forces of the old world, who were striving to crush us, had to be repulsed. Under these conditions the question of the protection of the state border of the RSFSR arose with particular urgency.

V. I. Lenin chaired the meeting of the Council of People's Commissars, which took place on 28 May 1918. A large number of extremely urgent and extremely complicated problems, which required immediate solution, were on the agenda. And among all these problems the Biographical Chronicle of V. I. Lenin singled out one, which was of extremely great importance for the defense of the republic: "during the discussion of the draft of the decree on the establishment of the border guard on the sea and land borders of the RSFSR Lenin makes a correction in Paragraph 2 and signs the draft."

From the Decree of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars on the Establishment of the Border Guard

"The Board Guard is entrusted with the protection of the border interests of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, and within the border zone with the protection of the person and properties of citizens, in particular:

"a) the prevention of the secret transportation of cargo and the secret crossing of people across the land and sea borders of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic;

"c) the supervision of the observance on border rivers of the rules of international navigation;

"f) the carrying out in necessary instances of border quarantine and others."

From the Appeal of the Commissars of the Border Guard to All Party and Professional Workers' Organizations (July 1918)

"Party committees of communist-Bolsheviks, factions of communist-Bolsheviks at factories and plants, send with your recommendations the best responsible comrades to perform the great deed of the border guard of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, giving them the directives to stand guard sternly and steadfastly and to implement determinedly and steadfastly all the orders of the central soviet power."

From the Message of Greeting of F. E. Dzerzhinskiy to the Second Graduating Class of the Higher Border School (15 August 1925)

"The question of winning the affections and confidence of the population should especially be emphasized....

"By demonstrating in deed that the border guard-Cheka member, the incorruptible guard of workers and peasants, who helps the peasant by example and advice to arrange his life, you will achieve the practical accomplishment of... the most important task at this time for the Soviet Union...."

From its very birth the military service of the soviet border troops was filled with examples of courage, heroism, tenacity and gallantry. The Soviet people were convinced that the border guard is an unbending defender of the state boundaries, who is infinitely faithful to the fatherland and is prepared to defend to the last drop of blood the very land with which, as a poet said, "you will enter life, labor, celebration and death."

From the Order of the Directorate of the Border Guard and Troops of the Transcaucasian State Political Directorate on the Conferment on the Outpost of Artlu-Tazakend of the Name of Border Guard A. Babushkin, Who Died in Battle With a Band (9 April 1926)

"On the night of 18 March of this year Comrade Andrey Babushkin, a Red Army member of the outpost, a native of the village of Kutino, Vyazminskiy Volost, Petrovskiy Uyezd, Saratov Gubernia, was killed in the district of the outpost of Artlu-Tazakend in an exchange of fire with a band.

"The patrol of the outpost, which consisted of only two people, selflessly waged a struggle against the bandits (the size of the band came to 20 people), who had attempted to penetrate our territory for the purpose of robbing the local population.

"As a result of the exchange of fire the robbers lost one killed and one wounded.

"On our side Red Army member Babushkin in his last year of duty died a heroic death at his official post, having honestly fulfilled his duty to the power of the workers and peasants. Let the feat of Babushkin serve for the entire border guard of Transcaucasia as an example of the great display of dedicated and honest service to the cause of the workers of the USSR.

"I order:

"In memory of the courageous fighter, who died a death of the brave, henceforth to call the outpost of Artlu-Tazakend the Outpost imeni Babushkin...."

This was the first outpost named after someone in the border troops. Now there are many of them. The Outposts imeni Aleksey Gar'kavyi and Mikhail Kozlov in the northwest, the Outposts imeni Fedor Morin and Vasilii Utin in the west, the Outposts imeni Muscovite Petr Saykin and Ivan Vasyukhno in Transcaucasia, the Outposts imeni David Yaroshevskiy and Andrey Bestsennyy in Central Asia, the Outposts imeni Aleksey Makhalin and Ivan Strel'nikov in the Far East are only a small portion of the cohort of heroes who sacrificed their life for the sake of the defense of the inviolability of the State Border of the USSR. Moreover, they accomplished these feats not only in time of war, but also during the days when the country lived an ordinary peaceful life and the sky above them shone with its primordial blue.

From the History of the Military Activity of the Frunze Border Detachment
(June 1928)

"Having received the order, the seven border guards headed by Andrey Sidorov left for Ishik-art. Beyond one of the turns of the path the border guards suddenly ran into an ambush of the Basmachi. Near the path was a winter cabin which was cut from strong Tyan-Shan spruce. Here the border guards took up the defense. They barricaded the door, blocked up the windows with stones, turning them into embrasures.

"The Basmachi approached the winter cabin in a close chain. 'Surrender!' they shouted in broken Russian.

"'Fire at the bandits!' Sidorov commanded in response. The machine gun began to fire, rifle shots began to crackle. More than 10 bandits were cut down by well-aimed shots....

"For 8 days the handful of heroes repulsed the attacks of the ferocious bandits. For 8 days none of the border guards left the embrasures. On the ninth day their water ran out. The ammunition was also running out.... It was even worse with food. Sidorov was issuing half a dry biscuit per man, but they had also run out 3 days ago.

"At dawn of the 10th day the bandits again stormed the winter cabin.... The winter cabin was filled with the thunder of shots and powder smoke....

"Having grabbed their bayonets, the border guards, worn out from hunger and thirst, threw themselves into the last hand-to-hand struggle....

"The seven border guards died under fire, but did not surrender to the enemy. Before dying they ruined their weapons, so that the Basmachi would not get hold of them, and they inscribed on the machine gun cover: 'April 1927. Long live communism!' Below came the signatures: 'Andrey Sidorov, Yakov Berdnikov, Vladimir Okhapkin, Ivan Vatnik, Valerey Svishchevskiy, Nikolay Zhukov, Iosof Shagan.'"

From a Report of the Directorate of the Border and Internal Guard of the Belorussian SSR People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs on the Detainment of Spies, Saboteurs, Terrorists, Contrabandists From 1921 to 1935

"I report the results of the combat and service activity of the border guard of the Belorussian People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs during 1921-1935: of the total number of intruders 4,902 spies, 550 saboteurs, 13,656 contrabandists were detained....

"During this time there were 282 engagements. Contraband in the total amount of 10,101,240 rubles was taken...."

The start of mass collectivization and the launched offensive of socialism along the entire front provoked the fierce resistance of all the enemies of the Soviet regime, and this was especially felt at the border. In Central Asia the bands of Basmachi, which penetrated from abroad and consisted of various tribal nobility, clergy and criminal elements, were the main hostile counterrevolutionary force. Ibragim-bek was one of the main leaders of the Basmachi movement. British intelligence, which attempted to use the difficult situation in Afghanistan and in the border regions of Central Asia for the strengthening of its position in this region, was the ideological leader of the Basmachi movement.

In the battles with the Basmachi the border guards displayed heroism and gallantry. The workers of the border region actively assisted them.

From the Description of the Circumstances of the Detainment of Ibragim-bek Chekabayev, Leader of the Basmachi Movement in Tajikistan (June 1931)

"After Ibragim-bek Chekabayev moved into the region of the city of Babatag an independent group was formed with the mission to establish the location and to eliminate the main nucleus along with Ibragim-bek.... Valishev, the representative of the State Political Directorate of Tajikistan, was appointed chief of the group with the attached 2d Division of the 10th Regiment of the United State Political Directorate. The group set out from Stalinabad on 21 June 1931 at 1530 via the route: the villages of Kok-Tash, Lyaur, Isanbay. This route to the village of Isanbay had been taken, based on the previous breaches of Ibragim-bek in this section of the Kafernigan River during the crossings into the Babatag mountains and back into Tajikistan....

"On 23 June there arrived in the village of Isanbay from the village of Khodzhi-Bul-Bulak two kolkhoz farmers, Yuldash Igamberdyev and Karim Alimardanov, who reported the finding of Ibragim-bek with two Basmachi on the right bank of the Kafernigan opposite the village of Khodzhi-Bul-Bulak, which required him to cross immediately to the left bank of the Kafernigan....

"As soon as the raft, on which Ibragim-bek crossed, was washed by water to the left bank, on 23 June at 1230 Mukum Sultanov with three fighters detained Ibragim-bek, Saib and one Dzhigit, Rakhmat, the personal secretary of Ibragim-bek. The detainees were turned over to Valishev, the chief of the group...."

From the Report of the Authorized Representative of the United State Political Directorate of the Far East Region on the Rewarding of the Border Guards Who Distinguished Themselves While Saving the People of Chelyuskin Cape (10 May 1934)

"A list, which was submitted by the commander of the Kamchatka Border Detachment, of the border guards, who are to be rewarded for the work on saving the people of Chelyuskin Cape, is being sent. On my part I believe that all those being submitted deserve rewards from the Government Commission and the United State Political Directorate, but among them I especially commend:

1) Andrey Vladimirovich Nebol'sin, commander of the sea check point of Uelen, who displayed exceptional vigor, the greatest initiative and great political maturity in the matter of mobilizing all local means and forces for the saving of the people of Chelyuskin Cape....

"While organizing the procurement of food, the mobilization of transport, the work on the preparation of landing grounds, always being at the most difficult work places, under the difficult polar conditions of the far north, Nebol'sin did on dogs and skis during this time up to 3,000 km. Comrade Nebol'sin did very much to save the people of Chelyuskin Cape, he enjoys completely deserved authority among the other participants in the preparation of the rescue and unquestionably deserves to be awarded the Order of the Red Star, about which State Commission Chairman Comrade Kuybyshev was duly notified... by telegraph representation....

"Authorized Representative of the United State Political Directorate for the Far East Region Deribas."

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NATIONAL

'KROKODIL' DRAWS WRATH OF THOSE CRITICIZED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 11 Apr 83) p 44

[Review by V. Alekseyev, candidate of historical science, of book "Krokodil'-skie Byli" (The True Story of Krokodil) by M.G. Semenov, Mysl', Moscow, 1982, 208 pages]

[Text] Every craft is taught somewhere. There are various courses, schools and institutes for this. But where do they get newspaper satirists, parodists or cartoon artists? Who trains them? Why aren't there enough of them?

One is reminded of Mayakovsky's appeal to journalists in the early 1920's, as he called upon them to arm themselves with a knowledge of satire. He used to dream about a special school for humor, in which satire and humor would be taught like arithmetic.

And such a school was established; one with a number of branches. It is already over 60 years old: it is the editorial board of KROKODIL, a magazine of political satire and humor.

Former chief editor of KROKODIL, writer-satirist M. Semyenov, describes this unusual school in his book.

"As the chief editor," the author writes, "I authorized publication of over 600 issues of KROKODIL! And after each was published, the editors encountered at least five furious people, who were, in their opinion, unjustly offended by the magazine. That means over three thousand persons in all came before me—enraged people who were ready to let fly at me with a cast-iron ash tray, an ink blotter, a beechwood chair from the L'vov furniture factory or some other heavier piece of furniture in the editorial office. Yes, it would be very rash to assert that Chair No. 13 was a total comfort (M. Semenov was the thirteenth chief editor of the magazine).

But it was the editor's fate that there was also quite a bit which brought deep satisfaction to him—the weekly dealings with talented laugh-masters, with the friendly readers, and the creative achievements which were right on target. It was precisely this that aroused M. Semyenov to take up his pen and, on the basis of a wealth of experience as an editor and commentator, his keen observations and thorough knowledge of the subject, to write on this

occasion not a series of introductory articles but an attempt to produce a serious analysis of the practical experience of publishing KROKODIL. It turned out to be something on the order of a historical-pedagogical essay.

It is indeed hard to define the genre of the book. What is it? Memoirs of the past; one's own experiences and suffering? Tales about the characters and the fellow-satirists who worked at KROKODIL, with anecdotal scenes taken from real life? A description of the school for humor, with an analysis of its lessons? A theoretical investigation of the nature of satire and humor, on the specific features of the lively genres? Articles on the techniques for cooking up satirical dishes? Or advice and directions for the beginning humorist? Yes, it is all of these things. In a word, "the true story", as the author evasively puts it.

A number of KROKODIL veterans have already written on similar themes: G. Ryklin, Kukryniksy, I. Kremlev, B. Yegorov, B. Yefimov, L. Samoylov, S. Narin'yan, L. Lench, I. Abramskiy, and others. But M. Semyenov has a somewhat different approach to the embodiment of the idea dictated by the character in the series, "In the Creative Workshop of the Journalist". For him it is important that the book becomes an edifying transfer of experience to the young people. It is not therefore by chance that the book devotes its main attention not so much to theory and specific features of the reader's favorite genre, as to demonstrating how biting satire and truly lively humor are made. Naturally, the actual practical experience of the magazine KROKODIL provides abundant material for this.

M. Semenov correctly asserts and proves by numerous examples that the power of KROKODIL and the secret of its enormous popularity lie in its following a precise political line, the party line. The magazine persistently contends with negative phenomena in social life, with the antipodes of communist morality. It angrily exposes the policy of the imperialists, which is hostile to the working people, and actively speaks out for peace and friendship among the nations and for further relaxation of international tensions. Soviet satire is developing in an invigorating atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism based on principle, and is giving birth to intimidating laughter and the condescending smile.

Of interest are the author's discussions on the subtleties of the art of the satirical article, of parody, of the pun, of the birth of caricature, of the "hit" of the issue, of the necessary to carefully regulate the direction and the force of a satirical strike, of the "secrets" of creating a comic effect, of the limits of invention in the opening statement, and others. The author considers that for a commentator who has been blessed with the talent of a humorist and a satirist, one cannot hope for a better arena for creativity than the pages of KROKODIL, nor for a more professional school for artistic mastery than that of KROKODIL. He stresses that the distinguishing peculiarity of KROKODIL's prose, poetry and drawings is their lack of indistinctness and obscurity, ambiguity, and cunning evasiveness—all of which is very convenient in those cases when the author wants to make a statement, but is afraid. M. Semenov singles out the characteristic features of the creative manners of

the KROKODIL staff as—a high degree of civic spirit; ability to focus attention on a typical event; directness and fervor of satirical exposure, combined with a merry and mischievous humor; boldness in generalization; and life-asserting optimism.

The book describes with laconic but generous strokes the many representatives of the marvelous constellation of writers on the KROKODIL staff. The author succeeds in not only precisely describing the individual peculiarities of each, but also discloses to a certain degree the manner and content of their work. An evaluation is also given of the creative personality of a number of prominent satirists who work for related Soviet and foreign satirical magazines.

The writer is troubled by the fear of satire and lack of appreciation for humor among certain people. He is very much up in arms against the suppressors of satire, who profess to be in favor of laughter and for the Shchedrins and the Gogol's, but who in fact don't want anyone to touch them. "Protection of the group and a circular defense have become firmly imbedded in practice," he writes, in an appeal to not permit the refutors to seize matters in their iron grip. On the other hand, the author is convinced that timid journalists who suffer from weakness in their generalizations should not take up the weapons of a satirical writer.

Not everything in this book can be judged equally. One encounters controversial statements, subjective evaluations, and malapropisms (for example, "to pump up the amplitude of the laughter"). The author loves to make a splash by using slang expressions such as "neulyby" ["frowners"], "nudyagi" ["bores"], or "boyaguzy" ["cowards"]. And he couldn't avoid an immodest show of vanity, which especially creeps in through the abundant quotations from his own works. But on the whole, "Krokodil'skiye Byli" is unquestionably a necessary and useful book.

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NATIONAL

'UNIFYING QUALITY' OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STRESSED

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 24, Jun 83 p 3

[Text] **At one of its recent sessions the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the question of additional measures for improving Russian language studies in the Union Republics' general secondary schools and other educational establishments. The resolution was adopted with account taken of the proposals submitted by Union and Autonomous Republics. It provides for a complex of measures which will enable people in the national Republics to learn Russian more easily.**

Today we publish comments by well-known Soviet scientists and cultural workers on the Russian language and its role in Soviet life.

[Article by Academician Dmitry Likhachov]

No country can exist without one common language. However, there are bilingual and even trilingual countries and this does not at all belittle the importance of the official national language. Attempts have been made for a long time now to invent an artificial common language. Esperanto is one such example. But, as history shows, such experiments are doomed to failure. An artificial language lacks the

flexibility and lexical wealth of a natural tongue.

Russian is one of the richest languages on earth. It has a large vocabulary and has won universal recognition as the language of science, technology, literature, and art and the language of the new socialist society. In this respect we can say that our language is second to none among the multitude of the world's languages. It has absorbed many words from the languages of

the Soviet nations and from the languages of West European nations.

This gives the Russian language a unifying quality, not only in our country, but abroad as well. Studying Russian is becoming an international affair to some extent. People study Russian in many countries today. Studying it, the nations of the world gain access to the world of our imagery, ideology, and Russian literary classics.

[Article by Perch Zietuntsyan, prose writer and playwright, secretary of the Board of the Armenian Writers Union]

They say in my Armenia: "The more languages you know, the more human you are." For the Armenians, an ancient people who have created an extensive century-long culture, a numerically small people, the study of other languages, in addition to the native one, has always been a prime necessity.

We have ample opportunities now for the development of the national

culture and national literature. The Republic, whose population is barely over three million, has over 1000 Armenian schools, while our publishers annually put out large circulations of hundreds of books by Armenian classic and contemporary writers. Plays are staged in the theatres in the native language. At the same time, we are aware of the fact that genuine progress and

national seclusion are mutually exclusive. This is why there is not a single person in Armenia now who doesn't have a command of the Russian language to a greater or less degree, it being the language of inter-national and international communication.

As a writer, I personally owe a lot to the Russian language. As a boy when I came back to the land of my

forefathers together with my repatriate parents, I was able, while studying at an Armenian school, to study Russian at the same time, too, and to read Tolstoi, Dostoyevsky, and Chekhov in the original. The Russian literature has greatly influenced my formation as a person and as a writer. The Russian language has been instrumental in my books being known now not

only to Armenians, but also to Georgians, Letts, Tajiks, and Estonians – all the readers of the Soviet land.

The recent decision of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee on additional measures to improve the study of the Russian language in the Republics of our Union means that our Armenian young people, too, will be able to

study the treasures of Russian culture and world culture even more energetically and be more active in sharing in the achievements of the world scientific and technological progress.

The dialectics here is such that in the final analysis, this will contribute to the flourishing of Armenia, its language, science, and culture in the multinational Soviet family.

[Article by Academician Kostas Korsakas, Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences; director, Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature]

All people in Lithuania study at secondary and higher schools in their native tongue: the Lithuanians in Lithuanian, the Poles, in Polish, and the Russians, in Russian. A long time ago now, the Lithuanians, accepted Russian as the language of international communication. The Resolution of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee on additional measures for the study of Russian is of great importance. I regard it also important in further popularizing Lithuanian literature.

The Seasons by Kristijonas Donelaitis, the founder of Lithuanian literature, was first translated into Russian and then into many other languages.

Lithuanian writers and poets became well known not only in the USSR but in many other countries as well, thanks precisely to the Russian language. National cultures in the USSR enrich each other and are flourishing. The Lithuanian people's friendship with the other

Soviet nations is growing ever more closer. The Lithuanians enjoy broad-scale opportunities to partake of the cultural values of Soviet and world culture.

Lithuanian philologists will produce a number of papers which will disclose the common features and relations of long standing between the Lithuanian and the Russian languages. Such research will alleviate the learning of Russian even at the school level.

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NATIONAL

DIFFICULTIES IN ESTABLISHING NEW SOVIET HOLIDAYS ANALYZED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 83 p 3

[Article by Chelyabinsk State University Professor A. Lazarev and Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture Instructor L. Lazareva: "Oh, That Wedding, Wedding ..."]

[Text] It so happened that in one month we were guests at weddings, two quite different weddings. One was comparatively modest in expense, but cheerful, friendly, with wise and clever wishes from the guests, with all sorts of surprises, like the home-made comic slide show "May the Husband Fear His Wife," and of course, songs. The other, organized in a fashionable Chelyabinsk restaurant, was no different, except for the bride's costume, from the standard fare "rolled out" at most holiday parties.

"Well, so what?" you ask us. "What is there to ponder over here? Obviously, one wedding was a gathering of companionable, simple people, and the other--less sociable ones. What social interest can there be in the question of how some wedding or another was conducted?" Don't be hasty with your conclusions. The point is, both weddings were of students, and the guests, except for the relatives of the bride and groom, were the same. The difference is that the first wedding went according to...a ceremony, and the second was haphazard--making a toast, drinking, snacking, dancing, another toast, more drinking...

But the ceremonial note at the first wedding was all the creation of a single individual. We saw for the first time a professional organizer of wedding ceremonies. She turned out to be a young woman, a musician, who had graduated from the Chelyabinsk Institute of Culture. She has a magnificent voice, she sings and plays the accordeon. Her creative past has included all sorts of wedding ceremonies, both the oral style (stories, jokes, proverbs, poems, songs) and the material--posters, banners, and humorous theme pictures which she deftly, almost like a conjuror, hung throughout the apartment, and with the same dexterity changed as often as necessary. From beginning to end, the entire progress of the wedding rested in her hands. With her talents and charm, she won over all the guests, imperceptibly changing even the most clumsy and shy of them into artists of a marvellous, many-act, long-running performance. How lucky we were, we thought, how splendid to find such a talented person at the wedding.

True, at first we thought that N. K. (we shall call her that) was completely unprofessional, an amateur enthusiast, and that her knowledge of the ceremony and skill in conducting it were her hobby, rare in our experience. But the next day we found out that this is not a pastime for her, but a job, a profession, and that for each such evening she charges the round sum of 80 rubles. It was explained that N.K., naturally, is not officially registered anywhere as a "wedding organizer"; she has not been on a staff anywhere since the time she realized that instead of earning 80 rubles a month in a club, it is better to receive that for a single evening at weddings. When we found out about this, we were seized not by a feeling of disappointment, but a certain embarrassment, a coolness, as though we had been somehow cheated.

Then our thoughts began to develop in another direction. Of course, it is sad that N. K. turned out to be simply a "shabashnitsa" [one who gets under-the-table money for jobs performed in spare time], and that she gave up the honest work of a cultural activities director for the role of an unauthorized clown-entertainer, furtively making 80 rubles every Saturday. But...after all, she gives people real enjoyment. With her art (you cannot call her work anything else), she answers a great and long-standing demand for good holiday festivities.

Eighty rubles! In the final analysis, this sum is not so very great. The leaders of vocal-instrumental ensembles in restaurants get much more for two hours' work, and with official sanction.

While sociologists, cultural activities directors, and scientists-ethnographers argued about whether ceremonies, rituals, and holiday and social traditions are necessary in Soviet society, life answered the question: they are necessary! That is what Sergey Goryachev and Natal'ya Fedorova from Troitsk write, for example: "You've decided to get married. You want this day to be remembered your whole life. But from the experience of your friends' weddings, you know how easily the ceremony can be spoiled, can turn into an ordinary drinking-bout, where nobody can hear each other after the third toast, where they forget about the young people and just raise hell. Surely it must be possible to organize things differently. But how?" With regret they are forced to acknowledge that the first to profit from the situation are private entrepreneurs and shabashniks. The demand is such that there is a waiting list for N. K.! Oh, yes! Where else are the bride and groom supposed to go for beauty on the happiest and most memorable day of their lives? They aren't allowed into the club or the Palace of Culture--these are set aside for someone else, and even if they sometimes decide to stage a wedding ceremony there, they turn it into a state function. In the registry office, they say some nice words, help with the exchanging of rings--and that's all. This is a ceremony in deed, but not in spirit. People want more.

At the bottom of folk ceremonies is man's endless striving for beauty. The social source of this desire is the thirst for companionship. Through ritual a man joins himself with the collective experience and the traditions of the people, he nourishes the level of feelings within himself. It is well known: in unity, even death is beautiful. And V. V. Veresayev did not speak vainly when he said: "Shared joy is a double joy!"

The answer to the question about the usefulness of ceremony depends on what sort it is to be. Soviet reality has swept away many customs and rituals connected with religious relics and national prejudices which are alien to us. Justifiable criticism is being directed at the customs, still preserved in some places, of collecting bride-money and some parents' trying to "lay out a feast for the whole world" in honor of the bride and groom...

In Chelyabinsk Oblast, like, apparently, everywhere, much is being done to replace the old, tired-out ceremonies with new ones which are appropriate for the era and for people's frame of mind and are based on new socialist attitudes. In particular, much attention is being focused on labor ceremonies. Solidly established in practice are the ceremonial send-offs of machine operators to the fields and combine operators to the gathering of the harvest. There are fine traditions for initiating a young person into working, ceremonial graduations of school-children and students, seeing off new soldiers to the Soviet Army, and so forth.

But, unfortunately, all of these ceremonies--at least many of them--remain such in name only. Good ideas are often carried out in a formalistic manner. Many functionaries and organizers of "ceremony" do not have sufficient knowledge, skill, talent, or simply the necessary human warmth and inner culture. So the idea of ceremony is profaned, and instead of being useful, this kind of "measure" is harmful.

Once, for example, we witnessed how the House of Culture of one of the Chelyabinsk plants initiated young people into working. More than 200 people gathered in the hall, they spoke expressionlessly about something for a long time, and then with no logical or emotional preparation began to read an oath. Naturally, at the necessary moment the words of the oath were not repeated by the throng. The flustered leader irritably asked: "Do you so swear?" A simultaneous guffaw broke out in response. What kind of ceremony are we talking about in this instance?

Practical attempts to create new Soviet ceremonies have, in our view, two failings, which are exact opposites of each other by their nature. In some cases, the ceremony is formed with no connection at all with tradition, "introduced by force," you might say. Unfortunately, not all cultural activities workers understand that a new ceremony cannot come into public custom by decree or be passed down from on high. And that is precisely the token of success, that the initiative and creative endeavors of the people themselves must be supreme.

Here is what happened once in the town of Verkhneural'sk. On Victory Day there, as always, the local party and soviet authorities organized a ceremonial rally dedicated to the glorious date. As a rally, it was partly ceremonial and partly official. In a word, it was ordinary. But when the orchestras had sounded, speeches had been heard, and the holiday was almost over, toward evening women began to collect spontaneously in memory of the fallen heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Widows whose loved ones did not come back from the front, mothers who saw their sons off for the last time.

They brought letters from the war years, read them to each other, reminisced, cried, and...sang. The people once more stretched out across the square, and this suddenly born ritual--the reading of letters, the singing of songs from the war years which are not often played on the radio--was so emotional and spiritual, and so touched everyone who was there, that it was remembered for ever, and is repeated from year to year and has a great patriotic impact on those who live there, especially the young people. Thus, the people's initiative gave birth to an original tradition.

The other shortcoming in the attempts to create new Soviet ceremonies is the exact opposite of the first. It is being suggested that they be created entirely on a traditional folklore basis. Yes, without question, the old holidays and rituals are beautiful and original. But we must not forget that they sprang from a completely different social-historical soil; they are primarily related to the old peasant culture and they reflect the conflicts and manners of the distant past. By mechanically transferring the Punch-and-Judy shows, matreshki [traditional dolls], "stove-benches," and "cock's combs" into our holidays, we not only fail to affirm the new ceremony but also compromise and debase the folk poetry, forcing it into false and unnatural forms.

Concerning folklore, it is necessary to be careful in using it for modern holidays. Apart from anything else, it is simply necessary to know what it is all about. You can often observe at a modern wedding--and not only in the countryside, but also in town--how shrill woman suddenly appears in front of the guests with a tray which has a wine-glass or glass on it and insistently demands a "ransom"--that is, a present for the bride and groom. On the tray, a pile of tens, fives, and bills of other denominations gradually grows. All this seems low-class, distasteful, mercenary! And "folklore" is cited in support of it. There was never such a thing in folk ritual. There the "ransom" was made delicately, with a sense of proportion, even poetically. In general, not only "pseudo" but even genuine folk rituals cannot be mechanically transferred into Soviet ceremony. For example, it is one thing to decorate with ribbons and flowers the mane of the horse in the wedding team, and put a bell under the harness. It is something completely different to put all this on the body of a car, on the radiator cover. In the latter case, a sense of proportion is clearly deserting the organizers of the wedding motorcade, or more likely, they do not have enough elementary inner culture.

Does this mean that folk artistic traditions are completely washed up and cannot be used in a new ceremony? Of course not.

To avoid triteness, it is necessary for each ceremony to create its own "physiognomy," its own specific forms. That which is completely appropriate, for example, for ceremonies in connection with retirement, is naturally opposed in content for a ritual of initiation into labor. Alas, in practice we frequently are witness to such a mixture of "sacraments and fried eggs." For example, Mendelssohn's famous wedding march is heard not only where it was intended to be--that is, during the ceremonial registration of marriage, but also in welcoming newborn babies, sending young men off to the Soviet Army,

and even in the case of labor veterans' retiring... Of course, this is done out of ignorance, because of not understanding the actual spirit of ceremonial poetry.

It would be good to bring into modern ceremony yet another outstanding principle of folk ceremony--the active involvement of all participants in it. This is the source, for example, of the popularity of "Family Day," which has been celebrated for several years now in the Kuban town of Kropotkin. This town holiday is the affair of every home, every family. All the inhabitants together decorate the town and construct all sorts of exhibits--flowers, lace articles, wood carvings, metal engravings. On Saturday, on the eve of the holiday, you wouldn't recognize the town. It is all dressed up, like a bride before the wedding. And on Sunday--a traditional carnival procession, a sea of live flowers, beautiful costumes, clever masks (they, incidentally, are also from folklore!), and the most outstanding of all--a parade of families with many children, marching with songs, music, and dances. This explains the popularity of the holiday, this is the reason it has gone into tradition and become ceremonial.

The success of N. K., with whose story we began our article, is explained among other things by the fact that she directs a wedding with the idea of actively involving all the guests. She has prepared song lyrics, beautifully and brightly made up in the form of posters, so the guests who don't know the words can easily blend in with the general chorus.

And this last, perhaps, is the most important. None of the above is news: major scientists, even academicians, have written and continue to write about it. Much discussion has gone on also in the pages of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. While N. K. the "shabashnitsa" puts these suggestions into actual practice!

It appears to be time for the issue of creating new Soviet ceremonies to be transferred from the realm of theory into practice. This will be possible, as authors appearing in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA have emphasized many times, only on a governmental basis, by building up the appropriate legal and material base, by implementing an entire system of organizational measures. Consider, for example, the organization of that wedding ceremony under existing conditions. How much trouble (sometimes in vain!) and how many expenses (often excessive and extorted!) all this causes. And, we repeat, how many unscrupulous individuals there are who take advantage of the moment to get personal profit.

Our country has experience of the governmental approach to resolving the problems we have touched on. In the Ukraine, the Baltic region, and Belorussia. In Kiev, for example, as this newspaper has already discussed in detail, the wedding palaces do not serve for the registration of marriage alone. They have fine clothing salons, where the young people can be completely outfitted according to their own taste (custom-made or rented at the lowest possible cost), where it is possible to conduct the wedding itself (the "princely table" according to the old designation) on a high cultural service and artistic level, and where there are an orchestra and waiters to serve you...

It is time that we too, in Russian cities and villages, legalize this--that is, accept N. K. into state service and pay her according to established norms of staff scales!

NATIONAL

LEGAL CODE PROTECTS GRANDPARENTS' RIGHTS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 May 83 p 15

[Article by N. Rad'ko: "Grandmothers, Grandfathers and Grandchildren"]

[Text] There are fewer and fewer grandchildren, and more and more grandmothers and grandfathers. Life is bringing these generations closer together, and scientists record their profound interest in one another, their growing attachment. In short, it is love. Real love, which sometimes takes on the form of tragedy.

Of course, needless to say, we do not intend to deprive grandmothers and grandfathers of the opportunity of taking care of our children when we are busy with other things. Some sociologists even think that raising grandchildren is the principal social role of elderly people. But this role can be ended at any moment by a grown son or an emancipated young woman who has decided "by feel" that their child no longer needs the care of grandmothers and grandfathers. The child has grown out of this like it grows out of baby clothes.

The Family

We often speak of children who are the victims of the break-up of a family. We seldom talk about the other victims, the older people who are separated from their grandchildren. The pain of an old man separated from his grandson is a psychological phenomenon. The child around whom this suffering has occurred acquires his first harsh experience of life. The child is unable to change the state of affairs, but he remembers everything and figures it out in his own way. Who knows whether he will be fair? We often give our children very difficult roles, observers and not participants. Here is a mother sobbing, cursing the "traitor and rat" who was "daddy" and has left. And then she furiously slams the door in the face of his parents, the grandmother and grandfather who have come to see their grandson. Who is weaker, and who suffers more?

I want to give a clear-cut answer to this question, with no reservations for particular aspects of the situation: the ones left outside the door are weaker. The ones who receive the pent-up anger, who pay for someone else's sins, are weaker.

The family is different generations linked by the same blood. The family is love, birth, and death.

In our conversation we very carefully avoid mentioning death, as if it is a great breach of etiquette. I was at a court hearing once and heard an old man say that he did not have time to wait for his son's ex-wife to get over her anger and again allow him to see his grandson. "I don't want to die with such unhappiness," he repeated these words and the people in attendance discreetly looked away. But an ignoble thought showed through the false embarrassment, and a little later it was stated, once again in guarded form: "Why does everybody always refer to old age. Everybody is getting old, and no one is to blame for it."

A child who once experienced, to the extent of his emotional capabilities, a forced parting with his grandfather and grandmother becomes a grown man and in the critical situation causes his aged parents the same grief. What can you do? He is "immunized," and can even remember his childish impression and feel that he is a judge.

And here we are already beginning to be the ones who pay. This is what we have acquired, a hardened soul, thick-skinned complacency.

A certain well-paid man appealed to the court which had set his alimony payment to the needy mother at 20 rubles, saying this was too much and he still had not paid off the loan for his color TV.

How easy and pleasant it is to enjoy rosy-cheeked children in their little clothes, but children's games quickly become a thing of the past, and the future is something quite different. It is life, with old age, with all the difficult everyday experiences for which we are now trying to prepare our children. Prepare them to be responsible for their loved ones and to continue the family. But never before in history have families included so many old people. As gerontologist M. Brodi said, "Families have never before been so old."

The Grandfather

A gray-haired man, an old journalist and translator, was crying in my office. He shared with me his foolish wish: "Our newspaper ran an article about how a father stole his daughter from his ex-wife and hid her, and now the militia was looking for him. You know, I would also like to steal my grandson. I would hide him for just a few days, and I wouldn't care if wanted posters for me went up everywhere. Do you understand, these few days would even be worth the shame." This man is well known for an irreproachable reputation. But even that did not seem too high a price for the possibility of seeing his grandson.

But these methods are not for grandmothers and grandfathers. Of course, this statement is not said in regret; it is simply true that even here they are not equal with parents. They do not have the strength and determination, the confidence. And one motive wins out over all others: to be sure that things are not worse for the child, that the child is not frightened and hurt. Psychologists note a typical characteristic of the attachment of old people to grandchildren, suppression of the self. It is not even suppression, but a natural erasing of the "ego" for the welfare of a beloved being.

When Zhenya was born the lives of two families changed greatly. Two dissimilar families were linked by one child. Zhenya lived with his mama, papa, and mama's

parents. He would travel to visit his other grandfather and grandmother. And also he would call them, as soon as he had washed up. It seemed that they had never looked forward to telephone calls so much. But they had had a colorful, interesting life. And it was not over, nor had they forgotten anything, but now everything seemed to focus in some amazing way on one point. This was the active, curly-haired little boy, their only grandson. He became the living embodiment of the meaning of everything that had been and was.

Zhenya would call in the mornings and ask "Grandpa, what did you dream about"? Then his grandfather would tell him fairy tales, trying not to repeat them. During the day Zhenya would call again and ask, "Did you sleep some more? Did you dream anything?"

Have you ever met this kind of love, where one gives dreams and the other gladly accepts them? I have, and every time it has been love between old people and children. For this love there exists the most pure and frank form of expression: "Grandpa, I adore you."

Then suddenly everything is abruptly cut off. Mommy and daddy become divorced. Mama races to the dacha where her child is visiting the old people, grabs him when he has just wakened, and drags him into a taxi. The shaken old people try to stop her, "Nadya, what are you doing? He hasn't had breakfast yet ..."

In principle, people go through their disasters, hurts, and crises in similar ways. The difference appears to be in how much stress a person can tolerate. This is unquestionably an age difference. If the child's fragile organism cannot handle a too-powerful upheaval we see a broken or somehow incomplete individual. The organism of an old person cannot handle unhappiness; this kind of disaster is the most dangerous illness for an old person, by no means always curable.

When we talk about the need for comprehensive support of old people we must bear in mind not only medicine and meals delivered at home, but also sources of happiness. Perhaps the main source of happiness is a link with the younger generations of the family, with their continuation. This link needs to be protected from cruelty, hysterical decisions, and everything that ill will and a vengeful character can devise.

The Rayon Department of Public Education

The first stage of defense is the RONO [Rayon Department of Public Education]. Its employees have a guide to action, Article 57 of the Marriage and Family Code of the RSFSR (or other republic). The title of the article is clear and categorical: "The Right of the Grandfather and Grandmother to Communication with Grandchildren." It reads as follows: "The grandfather and grandmother have a right to communication with their minor grandchildren. If the parents refuse to give the grandfather and grandmother an opportunity to see the grandchildren the guardianship and wardship agencies may compel the parents to give the grandfather and grandmother meetings with the grandchildren under the procedure established by these agencies, if such meetings do not interfere with the normal upbringing of the child and do not have a harmful influence on him."

In sum, there is no mandatory right of grandmothers and grandfathers to see their grandchildren. There is a right for guardianship agencies to recognize or not recognize this right of grandparents. Perhaps the text of the article should be clarified?

Zhenya's grandfather sat in the waiting room of the manager of the RONO for two hours in order to hear her authoritative opinion: "The grandmother and grandfather do not have a right to meet with the grandson. In any case, this is the second question. First we will authorize your son to see the child in the manner established by law."

At this same office one can meet a different employee who fights for the interests of old people every day. But this person too may prove powerless. He goes into battle without a clear judicial basis for his actions.

It is certainly not for nothing that very serious people at very serious levels are raising the question of a law that confirms the legal right of grandmothers and grandfathers to have relations with their grandchildren.

The Court

The second and last stage in protecting the family relations of old people and grandchildren is the court. Here cases are heard by people with legal education. They do not stoop to petty ideas and do not adopt them in their decisions. They are not swayed by an official position, and they do not lose sight of details.

"Grandpa, you're a great guy" -- these words of the five-year-old Zhenya were recorded in the report of the court session. The divorce proceeding lasted two days because the parents were dividing the child. Many witnesses on both sides appeared. One of them was the grandfather of the boy "being divided." He asked the court to give the child to his son because otherwise he would not see his grandson. His son's ex-wife had refused to let her father-in-law into the house and would not let the child come to him. "I have not seen my grandson in six months, but I cannot live without him. And he told me that I am a great guy."

The grandfather thought that his testimony would be so impressive that it would immediately upset the usual course of the proceeding. It seemed to him that no one could fail to understand what a crime was being committed against him and his grandson. And how distressed he was when he saw that his statement had no effect.

Courts do not have any official instructions which say exactly that grandmothers and grandfathers have a relationship to grandchildren. Outside the bounds of service duties people often guess that without grandmothers and grandfathers neither the parents nor the grandchildren would have appeared in the world. That is what kind of direct relationship there is. But when we are "carrying out the law" -- sorry, the only ones who have rights are the father and the mother. That is all.

The court recorded all the details, but its decision did not reflect them. The court left the child with his mother. But the judge warned her that if she

prevented the son from seeing his father she would be violating the law. In relation to the two old people (the father's parents) she would not be committing any violation because the court's decision did not say a single word on this subject.

Children need peace and quiet more than any one, no matter how much this may cost the grown-ups. They do not need family battles and the tears of loved ones. If children today are capable of compassion, this means that we can hope that they will understand and support us in the future.

Every life can be continued indefinitely. But the tie between the past and the future can also be broken off. And who is going to clarify the relations of grandparents and grandchildren if not us with our ancient tradition of loving young people and taking care of old people We must strengthen the tradition so that it does not give way to the rhythm of the times.

11,176

CSO: 1800/1393

NATIONAL

PUBLIC ETIQUETTE IN DECLINE, READER COMPLAINS

Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 83 p 2

[Article by A. Tishchenko, mine administration employee: "The Formal and the Informal 'You'"]

[Text] There seems to be a lot of confusion these days. A young worker addresses a veteran worker, who is over 50 years old, using the informal "you." Actually, the veteran also addresses the young worker using the informal "you." And let us not fool ourselves: sometimes the veteran will say to the young worker words that could not be found in any dictionary. The conversation is really an ordinary friendly exchange. The young worker answered without delay to the veteran's joke or a teasing remark. This is a common occurrence in working collectives. It serves as a kind of an emotional relief. Why would you address others with the informal "you," even those older than you? Sharing work and common interests levels out age differences somewhat.

However, it does seem awkward to address the man who is twice your age using the informal "you." And if this does not cause workers to feel somewhat uneasy within the group, it's another matter completely when it concerns higher officials. Workers say that when the supervisor addresses the worker using the formal "you" it means that there is trouble. At the same time, no worker would address the supervisor using the informal "you," even if the supervisor is much younger than the worker.

One hears many times at the bus station: "Pops, will you give me a light, please?"

At the first glance this is a polite phrase, even the word "please" is there. However, not so long ago one did not speak in such a way to his elders. Is it possible that new trends in the area of cultural behavior have altered basic principles of ethical behavior?

9959

CSO: 1800/1336

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

USPENSKIY CATHEDRAL RESTORATION COMPLETED--Moscow--The majestic Uspenskiy cathedral, renovated and looking as if it shed the weight of centuries, appeared before Muscovites and tourists. One of the main adornments of the Moscow Kremlin architectural complex and the wealthiest treasure of the old Russian art opened its doors to visitors on 1 June, after it has been restored. The restoration works lasted over 6 years. The original look was returned to the grand structure that was built at the top of Borovitskiy hamlet over 5 centuries ago. Constructed by Russian builders under supervision of an Italian architect Aristotle Fioravanti, today the cathedral makes a great impression with its somber look, thick walls, golden cupolas, and wall paintings. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jun 83 p 4] 9959

ATHEISM CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW--A scientific-practical conference on the subject of "Religion in Our Times" took place at the Center for Scientific Atheism. The course at the university for young lecturers and atheists was completed. It was organized by the center together with the MGK VLKSM [Moscow City Committee, All-Union Lenin Komsomol League]. The course graduates have the right to lecture to a broad audience including those at enterprises, institutions of higher learning, and secondary technical schools. During the new academic year the following courses are planned for the future propagandists of scientific atheism: "Religion and Politics" and "Religion and Art." The university students will meet with well-known scholars, public figures, and journalists. [Text] [Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 83 p 2] 9959

CSO: 1800/1336

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON IMPROVING TRANSLATION WORK

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 May 83 p 1

[Decree approved by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on "the status and measures for improvement of translation work" in the AzSSR]

[Text] Translation work, which is one of the important means of social and spiritual development, mutual influence and enrichment of national cultures, and rapprochement of nations and nationalities, has been widely developed in Azerbaijan over the years of Soviet rule, the decree notes. The Russian language plays an immense role in this. Many notable works of world culture have been translated and published in the Azerbaijani language, and the best works of Azerbaijani artistic and social thought have become the property of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries. Translation work and giving the peoples of the world access to the cultural heritage have exerted a beneficial influence on the further development and enrichment of Azerbaijani language and culture.

Significant work has been carried out in preparing and publishing in the Azerbaijani language the classic works of Marxism-Leninism and sociopolitical, scientific, technical, and educational literature. Four volumes of "Das Kapital" by K. Marx; two volumes of the selected works of K. Marx and F. Engels; the "Communist Manifesto" by K. Marx and F. Engels; "Anti-Duehring," "Dialectics of Nature" and "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy" by F. Engels; and the "sobraniye Sochineniy" [Collected Works] of V. I. Lenin in 45 volumes have been published in the Azerbaijani language. The "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works] of V. I. Lenin in 55 volumes are now being published in the Azerbaijani language. Over the years of Soviet rule, 3,648 copies of the works of V. I. Lenin have been published in the Azerbaijani language 340 times. Materials of CPSU congresses, CPSU documents, and works and addresses by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state are expeditiously [operativno] translated into the Azerbaijani language.

A great deal has been done in the field of artistic translation of the best works of domestic and world literature. The works of A. Pushkin, M. Lermontov, L. Tolstoy, F. Dostoyevskiy, A. Chekhov, M. Gor'kiy, V. Mayakovskiy, M. Sholokhov, A. Tvardovskiy and others have been translated into the Azerbaijani language. The Azerbaijani reader has the opportunity to familiarize himself

with the works of Sh. Rustaveli, A. Navoi, T. Shevchenko, Kh. Abovyan, Homer, Dante, O. (Hayama), Shakespeare, Cervantes and other works of classics and by modern writers of our country and the world.

Attention to and concern for improvement in translation work has been intensified recently in the republic. Over the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, the amount of translated sociopolitical and scientific and technical literature and fiction has increased, its quality has been improved, and the number of languages from which it is translated into Azerbaijani has been increased.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree "On measures to further develop international ties between workers of Azerbaijan and workers of the fraternal Soviet republics" aims at further improving the artistic translation from the languages of the peoples of the USSR and into these languages.

However, notwithstanding definite progress, substantial shortcomings, especially in the field of artistic translation, continue to exist in translation work. Serious harm is being inflicted on the work by elements of spontaneity and the lack of reasoning and a long-range plan for the selection and publication in the Azerbaijani language of world and Russian classics, the works of Soviet literature, and the translation of Azerbaijani classical and modern literature into Russian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries.

Insufficient literature for the system of party and economic studies and Komso-mol education, textbooks and training handbooks in Marxist-Leninist philosophy, scientific communism and political economy are being translated into the Azerbaijani language.

Many translations of sociopolitical, scientific and technical literature and materials for the press suffer from serious shortcomings. At times unskilled translators are enlisted for their translation.

A number of problems in the translation of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism and the thinkers of the past into the Azerbaijani language have not been resolved.

Terminological work is not meeting current requirements. Translators, specialists in the national economy, scientists, teachers and VUZ students have a critical need for high-quality bilingual and multilingual terminological dictionaries, references and handbooks for specific fields of economics, science and culture, which are a substantial help in their work. The republic's Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade] is not devoting the proper attention to publication of this literature.

Shortcomings and omissions exist in the training of highly skilled translator personnel. A purposeful overall program is lacking for the training of specialist translators of sociopolitical, fiction and scientific and technical literature.

The unions of writers and journalists of Azerbaijan are not conducting proper work with translators. Insufficient attention is being devoted to economic and moral incentive in their work. The wages of the translators of sociopolitical literature require improvement.

Coordination is lacking in the organization of translation work, which is leading to dissipation of available efforts and resources. There is no single organization with the necessary authority for organizing and managing translation activity.

Requirements for intensive social and spiritual development and the interests of further growth in the Azerbaijani socialist culture demand fundamental improvement in the entire business of translating sociopolitical, fiction, and scientific and technical literature.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has charged the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Academy of Sciences of the republic, the Goskomizdat, AZERINFORM, the unions of writers and journalists, and the Party History Institute attached to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee with taking active steps for the fundamental reorganization and improvement of translation work in the republic, considering it most important sociopolitical work.

To devote priority attention to improving the organization of translation from Russian to Azerbaijani and from Azerbaijani to Russian of the best works of sociopolitical thought and fiction.

To create an administration of translated literature in the structure of the central organization of the republic's Goskomizdat on the basis of the existing department of translated literature.

To create an interdepartmental Council on Translated Literature and Literary Interrelationships from among representatives of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, the Union of Writers of Azerbaijan, the AzSSR Goskomizdat, the Party History Institute attached to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Union of Journalists of Azerbaijan, AZERINFORM, and the AzSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

To entrust the administration and interdepartmental council with guidance and coordination work and determination of the topical direction of translators' literature--the selection, recommendation and organization of the translation of literature from the languages of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries, as well as of works of Azerbaijani literature into Russian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR and the world; with coordination of the activity of translators, improvement of their skill and determination of the demand for them; with organization of additional training of translator personnel; with establishing contact with creative unions and organizations; with translation quality control; with organizing discussion on the problems of the status and methods of translation and exchange of experience; and with developing regulations on the translator profession and the conditions for certification and training of translators for a new profession.

The Party History Institute attached to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has been ordered to speed up the completion of a group for translations of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism by experienced translator personnel and to ensure the timely translation into the Azerbaijani language of the works of the founders of scientific communism, the works of V. I. Lenin, and CPSU documents.

The AzSSR Gosplan, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and Goskomizdat have been ordered:

to determine, jointly with the ministries and departments concerned within a 3-month period, the republic's requirement for specialist translators and to draft a long-range plan for their training and additional training, including the training of translators from the languages of the peoples of the USSR under noncompetitive enrollment in VUZ's in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other cities in the country;

to consider the establishment, on the basis of the existing chair of television and radio journalism and translation in the faculty of journalism of the AGU [Azerbaijan State University] imeni S. M. Kirov, of two independent chairs --the chair of theory and practice of translation and the chair of television and radio journalism;

to improve scientific research and methods work in the field of the theory and practice of translation, and primarily of sociopolitical literature;

to organize training in faculties of journalism and philology in accordance with specialization of the translators of sociopolitical, scientific and technical literature and fiction from Russian to Azerbaijani and from Azerbaijani to Russian;

to establish a group of two-way translation--from Russian to Azerbaijani and from Azerbaijani to Russian--without increasing the total enrollment in the AGU imeni S. M. Kirov;

to provide for a group for specialization in the translation of fiction in the philology faculty, and to organize groups of specialization for this in the Azerbaijani and Russian sectors; and

to draft and implement the necessary measures to further improve the quality of training and to improve the ideological and theoretical and professional training of translators from and into Eastern languages.

The AzSSR Gosplan and Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] have been charged with considering the questions of training specialist translators in the APIIYa [Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages] imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR, of organizing a translation chair, and of establishing a simultaneous translation chair in the future.

The AzSSR Goskomizdat and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the AzSSR Ministry of Education, the AzSSR Academy of Sciences and AZERINFORM should draft a long-range plan for the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans for the publication of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries and handbooks; references for special fields of economics, science and culture; political, technical, literary, phraseological, subject and terminological dictionaries; abridged dictionaries, dictionaries of foreign words, phrasebooks and self-instruction manuals; and other reference literature. Provide for the regular publication of methods literature, handbooks on translation problems to assist those studying languages, and collections of articles and materials on the theory and practice of translation.

The republic's Goskomizdat, Academy of Sciences and Union of Writers have been charged with producing annually in two editions the works of translated fiction of the peoples of the USSR--"Dostlug"--and of the peoples of the world--"Dun'ya."

To provide in the 1983-1990 period for publication of a 100-volume library of world literature and a 50-volume library of world literature for children; and

to provide for the translation and publication of works by prominent representatives of sociopolitical thought in the past and the works of contemporary progressive economists, historians and philosophers.

The AzSSR Academy of Sciences is obliged to take effective steps to improve the activity of the terminology committee, to put existing terms in order and to create new ones, and to undertake standardization of them and the elaboration of linguistic problems of terminology aimed at further improving the quality of translation.

The Committee for State Prizes of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, jointly with the Goskomizdat, the Union of Writers, the republic's Academy of Sciences, the Party History Institute attached to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and AZERINFORM have been charged with introducing proposals for establishing prizes for the most successful translations of the works of sociopolitical literature and fiction.

The republic's Union of Journalists is to provide for the award of a "Gold Pen" prize for the best works by translators who work in the mass media and propaganda organs.

Republic newspapers and magazines and Azgosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] should intensify attention to the treatment of questions on the development of translation work, come out with reviews and responses on translators' work, and propagandize the work of translators.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH PRESS, RADIO, TV, BOOK PUBLISHING GOALS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Republic's Press Accomplishments

Alma-Ata AGITATOR KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 7, Apr 83 pp 15-16

[Article by M. Dzhanguzhin, secretary of the governing board of the Kazakhstan Union of Journalists: "Faithful Helper of the Party"]

[Text] It can be said without exaggeration that there is no sphere of the party's and the people's public life and activities which is not widely covered on the pages of the press. "The press," emphasized V.I. Lenin, "must serve as a tool for socialist construction" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 36, p 192). And we see that it is truly just that. Through the press the party carries its message to the masses; it organizes and mobilizes them to resolve great and small tasks. The press helps the party to receive feedback, to better know the moods of the working people and to analyze in depth and generalize the most advanced experience.

The role of the press--this organic link in the system of all socialist democracy--is established in the USSR Constitution. It is through the press that citizen participation in the management of social and state affairs is carried out, that broad publicity is provided for socialist competition and that the effectiveness of people's control over any sector of communist construction is ensured.

All this results in the growing significance of the press in the life of the Soviet people, who are the world's greatest readers. There are 8,000 newspapers with a total circulation of 176 million published in our country. The list of journals and magazine-type publications is diverse and includes 5,000 with a total circulation of more than 3 billion copies per year. In summary, there is an average of more than four periodicals for every family.

The journalists of Kazakhstan are making a worthy contribution to the total work of the Soviet press and of all the mass information media. The republic now has 438 newspapers published in the Kazakh, Russian, German, Uighur, Uzbek and Korean languages. There is a center for book publications, which puts out 1,700 books and pamphlets with a total number of copies amounting to nearly 40 million. A large detachment of Kazakh journalists works within the Kazakh SSR State Television and Radio System and the Kazakh Information Agency (KazTAG).

Faithful to Leninist party principles, the republic's journalists attempt to cover questions of international friendship and the Soviet way of life, as well as key problems in the economy and how to intensify it. The press has a noticeably growing role to play in disseminating information about initiatives and advanced experience, and in spreading propaganda for economic and scientific-technical knowledge.

The republic's division of the USSR Union of Journalists, the Union of Journalists of Kazakhstan, which brings together within its ranks 3,700 people, is called on to actively promote the work of increasing press effectiveness. The primary organizations of the Union of Journalists carry out constant work to increase the professional skills of journalists, to raise their ideological-theoretical level and to create a genuinely creative atmosphere in editorial collectives.

One of our most important tasks is to ensure that press employees have in-depth knowledge about the most urgent questions of the republic's and the country's life. The conferences held by party and Soviet employees, ministry and department officials, directors of organizations and enterprises, as well as "round tables" discussions with the best workers and innovators of production, serve this end.

In particular I would like to dwell on the value of special meetings held at the republic's enterprises and construction sites of territorial-production complexes. These on-site meetings with the best workers and specialists in their actual labor collectives help the press workers to obtain so-called first hand information and consequently to formulate in a comprehensive manner the issues as they appear in the pages of their publications.

Of course, the journalists' duties do not include substituting for the economic planners. However, the fact that they are successful in working toward the solution of the most acute and vitally important problems cannot fail to encourage people. For example, the joint efforts of the republic's newspapers SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN and KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA helped to eliminate the acute problem of how to supply the chemical enterprises of Dzhambul with coke produced at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine.

The very important problems related to the development of the republic's territorial production complexes receive consistent coverage in the pages of the newspaper SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN. The articles, letters and whole series of materials which have been published are attracting the attention of the concerned ministries and departments, as well as the production collectives, to the unresolved questions of Kazakhstan's industrial regions, and they are helping in the resolution of many of these questions. The editorial collective is doing useful work in publicizing the best experience of the sheep breeders.

A good example for all journalists has been set by the work of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA's editorial staff in their coverage of the initiative "For a High Labor Yield at Every Work Site," which began in the brigade of rolling mill operator Sergey Vladimirovich Drozhzhin from the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine.

Over the past year the newspaper has printed dozens of articles, letters, sketches, notices and comments about this initiative. It was approved by the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, and now it has been picked up by dozens of the republic's labor collectives. It is effectively helping the working people to define their role in the working structure of the five-year plan.

Since the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum the oblast newspapers OGNI ALATAU, ZHETYSU, INDUSTRIAL'NAYA KARAGANDA, ORTALYK KAZAKHSTAN, ZVEZDA PRIIRTYSH'YA, KYZYL TU and many other publications have provided broad coverage of the issues related to strengthening labor discipline, to increasing responsibility for assigned work and to raising the demands placed on personnel.

V.I. Lenin pointed to the exceptional significance of an energetic response to all events of life when he emphasized that "a newspaper must be in the forefront of everything, it must lead" (PPS, Vol 48, p 71). And that is how the editorial collectives of the following papers attempt to function in the struggle for large grain harvest in Kazakhstan: the Ishinskiy Rayon newspaper in Turgay Oblast, the Kamenskiy Rayon newspaper in Uralsk Oblast, the Marinovski Rayon newspaper in Tselinograd Oblast and many others. They are effectively influencing the organization of work in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes; they are actively helping to mobilize rural workers, and they are acting as strict watch dogs over the quality of work.

In general, the employees of the newspapers and journals in the republic are participating actively in the all-Union campaign by journalists and worker-peasant correspondents entitled "Everything that Has Been Grown Must be Preserved and Used Carefully," which was announced by the ruling board of the USSR Union of Journalists. This is another way in which they are making their contribution to the achievement of the Food Program.

Many editorial collectives have recently become winners in all-Union competitions. A galaxy of outstanding journalists, who are true masters of the pen, has been developed. Among them one can name Gadil'bek Shalakhmetov and Nadezhda Garifullina, who are winners of the latest competition of the USSR Union of Journalists. Dozens of press workers bear the honorary title of Kazakh SSR Meritorious Cultural workers, and hundreds have been awarded government prizes.

Further national recognition for journalistic labor is to be found in the number of the republic's press representatives who are members of party committees, and who have been elected deputies of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and of the local soviets.

Every year the names of those who have won prizes of the Kazakhstan Union of Journalists are published on Press Day. The republic's Komsomol Central Committee and the Kazakhstan Union of Journalists have established the Baubek Bulkyshev award for young journalists, named for the talented publicist who died at the front of the Great Patriotic War.

The closer the journalists and editorial collectives are in general to the reading masses, the more successful they are in fulfilling their important

tasks. In the past year the editorial offices of just two of the republic's newspapers, SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN AND KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA received more than 26,000 letters from readers. The firm, ever growing link between the printed publications and the broader community and working people is the surest guarantee that our press will continue to be a faithful helper of the party in the accomplishment of all the tasks put forward by the 26th party congress, and by the May and November plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

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TV Technology Improves

Alma-Ata AGITATOR KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 7, Apr 83 pp 17-19

/Article by Kh. Khasenov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee on Television and Radio: "Platform of the Millions"/

/Text/ It is difficult to overestimate the significance of radio and television in our day. In essence, they have entered every home; they have become active transmitters of the party's policy and irreplaceable propagandists of our Soviet way of life; they have become a powerful tool for the education of the masses, as well as a close friend and adviser of everyone. Every aspect of the republic's life, as a rule, finds comprehensive and in-depth reflection in the ether and on the blue screens. For example, during the anniversary year all Kazakh radio and television programs had the friendship of peoples and proletarian internationalism in the society of mature socialism as their leit-motiv. Every day colorful and impressive materials which reflect the inviolable moral and psychological unity of our country's peoples are broadcast under the headings "In One Family," "In the Constellation of the Fraternal Republics," "The Screen of Friendship," "We the Soviet People," and "Voices of Friendship."

The Central Television channel was used to show a program prepared by the Kazakh SSR State Committee on Television and Radio and dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR; the program opened with a full-length television documentary film "Directed to the Future."

Kazakhstan Radio Day on All-Union Radio was successful. These publicistic programs convincingly recounted the triumph of the Leninist national policy on the immense spaces of the republic. We are consistently continuing this line today as well. At present the workers of the Kazakh SSR State Television and Radio Committee see their main task to be helping to direct the energy and initiative of the masses toward the successful implementation of the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May and November (1982) plenums of our party's Central Committee, decisions which opened new horizons before society.

In this work our journalists are constantly guided by the party's instructions on the need to increase the effectiveness of propaganda. "The convincing concrete demonstration of our achievements, serious analysis of the new problems which emerge from life, freshness of thought and word," said Comrade

Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on this subject, "that is the way to improve all of our propaganda, which must always be truthful and realistic, as well as interesting, easy to understand, and that means more effective."

By following these requirements the Kazakh State Radio and Television journalists are continuing to improve their work. The work of the local writers' groups have become more active recently. More attention has begun to be devoted to the most effective forms of radio transmission for materials: These forms include radio "raids" to investigate alleged malpractice and grievances; exchanges between competing oblasts, "round table" conversations and inspections aimed at increasing the quality of production, discipline, organization and responsibility at every production sector. Our programs have come to include cycles and titles such "Discipline--That's Us," "Time for Your Question," "Build It Well, Open It Early," and others.

A radio show called "Temirtau--Lisakovsk" is in operation: it discusses the labor rivalry of production units which turn out parts used by each other. A radio show has been put together on the Alam-Ata Railway. A number of "raids" have been carried out successfully with the editorial boards of the republic newspapers SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN and KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA on the rendering of practical assistance to the republic's railway workers in improving the planning and organization of freight and passenger transportation. Programs about the joint raid helped to speed up the unloading of cars with coal and mixed fodder at the Alma-Ata rail junction and they have directed attention to the unacceptable delays in putting unloading equipment into use at many railway junctions.

There is increased monitoring of the attention given to questions raised by the radio listeners in their letters: more attention has begun to be devoted to the preparation of the programs "Time for Your Letter" and "The Radio Mailbag." Recently they have become more concrete and more critical. We held a purposeful discussion on the struggle against violations of labor, state and task-fulfillment discipline. A series of programs which revealed instances of wastefulness and a low level of responsibility for work went out over the radio waves. For example, one of the broadcasts was devoted to the problem of milk losses due to poor quality work in glueing paper cartons together. The radio journalists examined this question from the viewpoint of the moral position held by those on whom its resolution depends. It was revealed that this position was far from being a principled one. The managers of the Alma-Ata Milk Production Combine who were participating in the programs attempted to justify the defective products and the related losses by the poor quality of the laminated paper which comes from the Semipalatinsk Paper Packaging Combine. Kazakh radio correspondent G. Abdulkhalykov visited this collective for the purpose of finding out whether many claims for replacement of this product came from Alma-Ata. It turned out that the employees of the milk industry, as well as employees in the capital's commercial network, had reconciled themselves to enormous losses of milk products.

This is only one small stroke in the large and painstaking work, which radio and journalists carry out from day to day.

In our times radio, like the press, is becoming an ever more powerful means for influencing the course of events, and for searching out production reserves and ways to increase its effectiveness. In this regard a series of programs from the Karaganda Oblast entitled "Main Direction Routes" is worthy of attention. A number of oblast officials were given a chance to talk: they analyzed the activities of certain economic units in implementing the country's Food Program. Central Kazakhstan was not chosen accidentally. Here the rural population amounts to only six percent, but the rural workers were able to meet the urban population's need for potatoes, vegetables and certain other food products. Kazakh radio correspondent Ya. Rozenberg prepared a series of radio programs in which he considered the formation of a number of farms following the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum; he used concrete examples to show the oblast's potato harvests had increased 3-fold in these years and how the harvest and sale of vegetables had increased by one-third.

Radio journalists strive to show in a broad and diverse manner the activities of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, as well as of soviet organs and the life of the labor collectives. And these activities themselves constantly suggest new subjects. Therefore it is no accident that one of the important forms of work involves studying the audience and establishing broad and diverse contacts with listeners. All this helps to ensure that propaganda is carried out in an energetic manner, and in response to the requirements of the times.

Powerful radiostations bring diverse information to the most remote corners of Kazakhstan. They broadcast four republic and 19 oblast channels in the Kazakh, Russian, Uighur, German, Uzbek and Korean languages. About 2,500 radio centers, which service more than 4 million radio points, transmit just the first, basic channel amounting to 10 hours per day. Today the average daily volume of republic, oblast and municipal radio broadcasts amounts to about 95 hours. If the text of the materials broadcast by radio were printed in a newspaper, it would amount to about 50 newspaper pages.

Television is one of the most effective mass information and propaganda means available today. The first blue television screens were turned on in Kazakhstan in March 1958, and since that time the radio and television collectives have marched together, hand in hand, to acquire with each passing year ever greater recognition by the working people. Today the republic has 14 television studios. At present all the central and republic programs are offered to the viewers in color and at a high technical level. In the anniversary year Kazakhstan's television viewers received a nice present--the chance to receive Central Television's second channel. A further expansion and improvement of the material-technical base of Kazakh radio and television is planned for the near future. This year stereophonic radio broadcasts will be set up in Tselinograd and Karaganda. With the opening of Alma-Ata's new transmission and studio complex for color television, the quality and volume of television programs will be improved and increased. It will be possible to start up a second republic channel.

A number of oblast radio and television stations are being renovated for the change to color television, which is in operation today in Pavlodar, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Tselinograd. This year the Karaganda and Semipalatinsk radio and television stations will shift to color transmission.

When construction of the Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan radio relay line is complete, it will be possible to receive the Kazakh television channels with certainty in this oblast center. Thus all the republic's oblasts will be able to watch the republic's television channel.

The collectives of the Kazakh State Radio and Television Committee, of the Kazakhtelefil'm Studio, and the republic radio and television station have accumulated significant experience in the preparation of diverse programs which meet present-day requirements, but the main point is that they have created the necessary creative group which is able to cope with even the most complex tasks. We have developed an efficient detachment of journalists and technical specialists, who understand quite well that they are engaged in a common cause.

In this regard I would like to take note of the Tselinograd, Pavlodar, Karaganda, East Kazakhstan, Uralsk and other oblast committees. The Tselinograd people are doing a good job of showing the "mentor movement" in that oblast; the Uralsk people are demonstrating a high level of skill in publicizing the achievements of the best workers in animal husbandry. The Kustanay people are constantly looking for new forms in their coverage of socialist competition among the grain growers: the Pavlodar people make a good impression with their work about various programs related to the development of the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex, etc. The following journalists regularly prepare high-level programs for republic broadcasts: N. Samsonova from Tselinograd, L. Fomich from Kokchetav, I. Akhmetov from Taldy-Kurgan, Zh. Zhanbusinov, from Semipalatinsk, S. Plyuto from Kustanay, M. Kanguzhin and L. Khrenova from Petropavlovsk, V. Solov'yeva from Ust-Kamenogorsk, K. Bayalivyev from Dzhambul, A. Zhanayev from Kzyl-Orda and many others.

However, along with our successes and achievements, we also have unresolved problems and inadequacies. We still have not reached the point at which each one of our broadcasts excites television viewers and radio listeners. Our correspondents are quick to record the best people, to talk about the best production unit and the best brigade. This is correct, but we do not have the right to forget about the collectives which lag behind, about the mediocre ones, which from year to year barely cope with their production targets. Weak programs still go out over the air; there is a lack of materials which formulate economic and moral problems in an in-depth manner and force radio listeners and television viewers, as they say, to think more.

Television and radio journalists need to work at making programs even more interesting, bright and memorable. We must further develop and generalize broadcast forms which have already been found; we must search and find new, more effective ones in order to more fully satisfy the growing spiritual needs of the working people, and to work more actively to educate the new man.

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Publishing Goals Cited

Alma-Ata AGITATOR KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 9, May 83 pp 30-31

/Reply by B. Maryshev, head of the propaganda editorial board for the Kazakhstan Publishing House: "Izdatelstvo Kazakhstan to its Readers"

/Text/ "What kind of new books will the Kazakhstan Publishing House be publishing in 1983?" asks A. Sayakpayev, a political information officer from Dzhezkazgan. B. Maryshev, chief of the publishing house's propaganda editorial board, answers this question.

As in previous years, we will continue to put out publications in seven different sections: socio-political literature, production-technical literature, scientific-popular literature, medical literature, artistic literature, children's and general literature. The publications are in five languages: Russian Kazakh, Uighur, German and Korean.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism will occupy an important place in the socio-political literature division. Readers will receive the 54th and 55th volumes of V.I. Lenin's Complete Collected Works in Kazakh. The Leninist works "Dve taktiki sotsial-demokratii v demokraticeskoy revolyutsii" /Two Tactics of Social Democracy in a Democratic Revolution/, "O sotsialisticheskoy revolyutsii" /On Socialist Revolution/, "O gosudarstve" /On the State/, and "Ocherednyye zadachi Sovetskoy vlasti" /The Immediate Tasks of Soviet Power/ will be published separately. The last two will be published in Uighur as well.

Undoubtedly readers' attention will be attracted to the fundamental work "Ocherki istorii Kommunisticheskoy partii Kazakhstana" /An Outline of the History of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan/, which was prepared by the Institute of Party History of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. New archive materials are included in the book. The sixth, revised edition of "Istoriya Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" /History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union/, as well as a number of books about the life and creative work of the Marxist-Leninist classics, will appear in Kazakh. The following will come out as separate publications: "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s'yezdov, konferentsiy i plenumov" /The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Plenums/, "Kommunisticheskaya partiya Kazakhstana v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma" /The Communist Party of Kazakhstan Under Conditions of Developed Socialism/, and the 16th edition of the annual reference work "Voprosy istorii Kompartii Kazakhstana" /Questions from the History of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan/, as well as "Velikiy Oktyabr' i razvitiye sovetskoy demokratii v Kazakhstane" /Great October and the Development of Soviet Democracy in Kazakhstan/.

A significant number of the books and pamphlets which are planned will come out in the following series: "XXVI s'yezd KPSS: teoriya, praktika" /The 26th CPSU Congress: Theory and Practice/, "Zrelyy sotsializm: ekonomika

i mekhanism khozyaystvovaniya" /Mature Socialism: The Economy and the Mechanism of Economic Management/, "Geroi pyatiletki" /Heroes of the Five-Year Plan/, "Nastavnik. Trud. Molodezh'" /Mentor. Labor. Youth/, "V pomoshch sekretaryu partiynoy organizatsii" /To Assist the Secretary of the Party Organization/, "Filosofskaya biblioteka dlya yunoshestva" /The Philosophical Library for Young People/, "Ideologicheskaya rabota: opyt, problemy" /Ideological Work: Experience and Problems/, "Biblioteka narodnogo kontrolera" /Library of a People's Controller/, "Grazhdanin SSSR: prava, obyazannosti, dolg" /The USSR Citizen: Rights, Obligations and Duty/, "Sovety i zhizn'" /Soviets and Life/, "Uchenyye besedyut s veruyushchimi" /Scientists Talk With Believers/ and others.

A number of works will talk about the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Plans call for the publication of a collective work "Chudo velikoye--khleb" /The Great Miracle--Grain/ (on the 30th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands) and for a book by A. Tursunbayev "Kursom intensivatsii" /Through the Policy of Intensification/ on the implementation of agrarian policy in Kazakhstan in the period of developed socialism.

Publication is planned for a number of books of an artistic-publicistic and scientific-cognitive nature on problems of communist indoctrination of working people. There is broad representation for medical, reference and military-patriotic literature.

The publishing house plans to put out in a Kazakh translation S. Boldyrev's book "Trizhdy prigovorennyy" /Thrice Sentenced/, from the series "Plamennyye revolyutsionery" /Flaming Revolutionaries/ about Georgii Dimitrov, an outstanding fighter for the people's happiness.

The novellas and stories of A.F. Gassel'bakh "Strannitsy nashey zhizni" /Pages of Our Life/ and the novella by A. Rembez "Na fronte i v tyly" /At the Front and in the Rear/ will be published in German.

The following will be published in German for the smallest readers: "Uygurskiye narodnyye skazki" /Uighur Popular Tales/, "Rasskazy o zhivotnykh" /Stories about Animals/, the musical tale "Chudo v lesu," /Miracle in the Forest/, the collection of stories "V strane arkharov" /In the Country of the Arkhars/ and a picture book "Belka-nepoceda" /The Nervous Squirrel/.

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REGIONAL

PUBLISHER ANNOUNCES FORTHCOMING BOOKS ON PHILOSOPHY, SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 26 Apr 83) pp 76-79

[Interview with Antanas Ribyalis, chief of the Editorial Office of Philosophical and Atheistic Literature of the Mintis Publishing House, by K. Milinis: "Philosophical Literature: New Books and Plans"]

[Text] 5 May is the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx--the founder of Marxism, the ideologist and leader of the international proletariat. Two new books--"Karl Marx" by V. I. Lenin and "Wage Labor and Capital" by K. Marx--will be published on the eve of the anniversary. Their translations were prepared for the press by the Institute of Party History attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, while the publications were prepared by the Mintis Publishing House.

[Text] "In 1983 the readers will obtain in Lithuanian 'Selected Letters' of K. Marx and F. Engels, 'The Communist Manifesto' will be republished," Antanas Ribyalis, chief of the Editorial Office of Philosophical and Atheistic Literature of the Mintis Publishing House, related. "In the future plans are 'Selected Works' of K. Marx and F. Engels in several volumes, a collection of early philosophical works of K. Marx. The publication of 'Complete Works' of V. I. Lenin is being continued, 24 volumes have already been published.

"We have gained considerable experience in the publishing of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in Lithuanian. Our editorial office--the youngest in the publishing house--is also striving to be guided by it, both when planning the publication of the classical heritage of philosophy and in its work with the authors of new books."

[Question] "The field of philosophy is vast: dialectic and historical materialism, ethics, esthetics, the history of philosophy, atheism and religious studies. In addition to this the editorial office is preparing for the press books on questions of scientific communism and sociology. Therefore it would be interesting to know, what is being done so that, taking into account the existing possibilities of the publishing industry, not one field of philosophical knowledge would be left forgotten?"

[Answer] "This is a difficult problem. As practical experience attests, it is best to take the path of the typologization of publications. Therefore I would

like to enumerate the guidelines, guided by which we are drawing up the plans of the publication of literature, then the readers of the journal will be able to understand our intentions better and to evaluate the results critically.

"In addition to the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, publications of three types: 1) informational, 2) monographs and other works of an analytical and synthetic nature, 3) popular scientific literature, are a part of the plan of the work of our editorial office."

[Question] "Tell us, please, about each group of these publications."

[Answer] "The informational publications are dictionaries, reference books, readers, collections and individual textbooks. We annually publish one or two such publications. They are the translation of 'A Philosophical Dictionary' (1975) and the original 'Dictionary of Atheism' (1978), the textbooks 'Scientific Communism,' 'Scientific Atheism,' 'Ethics' and 'Esthetic Education,' the anthology of esthetics of the 20th century 'The Contours of the Beautiful' (1980), several volumes of 'A Reader of the History of Philosophy,' which are devoted to antiquity and the Middle Ages. Of course, we still have much work to do in this field.

"In cooperation with the Main Editorial Office of Encyclopedias we are planning to prepare new original dictionaries of philosophy, atheism, ethics, esthetics and mythology. A dictionary of scientific communism will be translated from Russian. We hope that by 1990 we will complete the publication of the 10-volume cycle of 'A Reader of the History of Philosophy.' The preparation of the volumes devoted to the Renaissance era is already being completed. Later we will proceed to the compilation of readers which are devoted to the philosophy of the New Age, the ancient East, the Modern Age and Lithuania.

"Moreover, we are planning the publication of one-volume readers of atheistic thought in Lithuania, esthetics and ethics. At present the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law of the republic Academy of Sciences is already preparing a reader of atheistic thought in Lithuania--the readers will be able, apparently, to obtain it in 1986.

"Like 'The Contours of the Beautiful' 'The Contours of the Good' is also being prepared for the press--this will be an anthology of 20th century ethics.

"Another group--analytical publications--is theoretical and historical works, monographs devoted to the study of special philosophical problems. In this field the greatest attention is being devoted to original works of philosophers of our republic. We have the means to publish three to four monographs annually. Usually two of them are devoted to the problems of atheism and religious studies, the others are devoted to other fields of philosophical knowledge: dialectic and historical materialism, ethics, esthetics, the history of philosophy.

"Of course, this is a responsible and complicated sphere of the activity of the editorial office. During the several decades of existence of Soviet power in our republic an entire pleiad of serious philosophers has arisen. They are solving on a quite high level and competently complicated theoretical problems of Marxist philosophy, are critically analyzing the philosophical heritage and are providing a fundamental appraisal of very contradictory modern bourgeois philosophy. Of

course, this by no means signifies that it is possible to allow oneself to be less demanding and to be satisfied with what has been achieved.

"We are also reckoning publications of philosophical heritage among the analytical publications. It is possible to characterize them as historical analytics."

[Question] "'A Reader of the History of Philosophy'," which is devoted to West European and American philosophy of the 19th and 20th centuries, was examined extensively on the pages of our journal (KOMMUNIST, No 10, 1977). The authors of the review, having evaluated this book on the basis of principle, also indicated the further tasks in the matter of the publication of philosophical historical heritage and emphasized the need to adhere to the fundamental criteria of choice and commentary. I would like to know what is being done in this area?"

[Answer] "The remarks, advice and critical analysis of our work helped us to understand that in this area it is possible to achieve success only by having drafted a detailed long-range and long-term plan. We began to implement such a plan 5 years ago.

"It has already been stated, what works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism will be published in the next few years. Other works of world philosophical thought are being published in a series which is being brought out in two formats--large and small. The writings of the most prominent philosophers of the world or the most significant works will be brought out in large format. While the works of less prominent philosophers or popular renderings of the works of great philosophers will be published in small format. For example, it is planned to publish all three 'Critiques' of I. Kant in large format, and the prolegomena to the 'Critiques' (the introductory reflections, the introductions to these works) in small format.

"In the past 5 years four books of large format have been published: selected works of R. Descartes and J.-J. Rousseau, 'The Republic' of Plato and 'Critique of Pure Reason' of I. Kant. At present translations of 'The Essence of Christianity' of L. Feuerbach and 'Selected Letters to (Lucilia)' of Seneca are on the editor's desk.

"Considerably more books of small format have been published. There have already been published: 'Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Morals' of I. Kant, 'Psychoanalysis and Religion' of E. Fromm, 'Two Treatises' of (O. Lamettrie), 'Religion and Science' of B. Russell and 'Vocation of Man' of J. G. Fichte. Books of M. Montaigne, Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus are being prepared for the press. Many publications directly represent the ancient heritage of atheistic thought.

"In the long-range plan it has been outlined that 30 books will be included in each of these series. But each book, as up to now, will be accompanied by introductory articles, explanations and, if necessary, indices which have been prepared by philosophers of our republic. We have planned to fulfill by 1990 half of this program, and to complete it entirely during the last decade of this century."

[Question] "The fact that philosophical literature is confidently becoming a part of our life, is an indisputable phenomenon. This stems from the entire Soviet way of life. The need of readers for the further increase of their intellectual level and the strengthening of the philosophical stands is increasing. But, apparently, it is still impossible to consider this to be a widespread, massive phenomenon. The

reader must be helped, so that he would examine philosophical literature more thoroughly and would be more interested in it."

[Answer] "This is a part of the task of the popular science publications. They are being published in series and cycles. We are planning them so that during a specific period of time one cycle would acquaint the public at large with an elementary exposition of the essence of one field of philosophical knowledge or another. In our opinion, the division of the publications into three groups helps not only us, but also the readers to avoid wandering, perplexity in broad philosophical subjects."

[Question] "Hence, have some changes also been made when publishing popular editions?"

[Answer] "Yes, since it had to be admitted that for some time these editions had been prepared for the press without a clear outlook. For example, 'The Popular Philosophical Library,' which was later renamed 'The Philosophical Library.' The books of this series appeared irregularly, frequently their subject was random, and they could not provide systematic knowledge. Of course, these shortcomings must not be absolutized and the importance of the work which was done must not be underestimated! In their time this and other series had the proper influence on the readers and helped them in the formation of a scientific materialistic world outlook. But from year to year the overall culture of Soviet society increased, new problems of the ideological struggle arose--it was necessary to reorganize accordingly the system of the popularization of philosophy.

"'Ethical Studies,' which were received favorably by the readers, unexpectedly became a new guideline. As was noted in the journal KOMMUNIST, No 5, 1979, in the review of the first books of this series, 'for discussion with the reader the authors selected problems, which are topical in the ideological and cognitive respect and interest the public.' Now new books of this series are being prepared for the press.

"Jointly with the active nonstaff contributors of the editorial office and authors we decided by means of such collections also to popularize other fields of philosophy: esthetics, the history of philosophy and atheism. Thus the series 'Esthetic Culture' and 'The Milestones of the History of Philosophy' appeared. In the former series the collections 'The Culture of Free Time and Art' (1981) and 'Knowledge and Art' (1983) have already been published. While in the latter series following the collection 'Time and Ideas' (1980) the collection 'Being and Time' will soon be published.

"It must be admitted that the preparation for the press of the first book of the atheistic series 'Discussions on the World Outlook' was dragged out (but it is already been completed).

"Thus, four series, in each of which annually or every other year a book--a thematic collection--is published, have been formed. Along with them last year we began the publication of the series 'Philosophical Readings.' Six cycles, which cover the basic areas of philosophical knowledge, are included in it.

"This series is distinguished by the fact that each cycle of it will consist of only 10-15 small books. But each cycle should cover and set forth in popular terms an entire course of the corresponding philosophical subject.

"The cycle on questions of ethics began with the popularizing work of Ch. Kalenda 'The Understanding of Morality,' while the atheistic cycle began with the small book of G. Yatkoni's 'The Understanding of Atheism.' Books of other cycles of 'Philosophical Readings' are also being prepared gradually, in accordance with the thematic plan, for the press. We are trying to see to it that for the most part scientists of our republic would be their authors."

[Question] "On 8 February of this year a conference on questions of the ideological and political education of the working people and the formation of a scientific materialistic world outlook was held in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. At this conference the attention of ideological workers was directed to the need for the improvement of their work."

[Answer] "Like the other editorial offices of the Mintis Publishing House, we have tried to approach our work critically and to determine what can be improved.

"For example, in the plans of the publishing house an important place belongs to atheistic themes. As was already stated, seven or eight items are annually allotted to them. And this is understandable: for the atheistic aspect of the world outlook is one of the most obvious indicators of its scientificity. Much is being done so that these books, just as, incidentally, all philosophical literature, would be distinguished by a high level and would be effective.

"For the present the readers are not always satisfied with them, at times these works are inadequately thought out. At times the authors confine themselves to abstract theorizing and avoid sharp corners. It is also impossible to interest the modern reader with a declaration of well-known truths--he expects answers to the questions which are being posed by the ideological struggle.

"All this obliges the editorial office to improve its long-range plan. For example, next year we will begin to publish a new series of atheistic books, 'Discussions With the Believer.'

"A broader group of authors and closer cooperation with the corresponding scientific institutions are also necessary. For without the assistance of scientists and specialists it would be difficult for the publishing house to fill such a social order. Hence, it is necessary to regard this social order as meant for both the publishing house and the scientific institutions of the corresponding specialization."

[Question] "Thank you for the exhaustive information."

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REGIONAL

ALCOHOLISM LINKED TO PEER PRESSURE, SOCIAL NORMS, DISCO

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAKA MOLODEZH' in Russian 7 June 1983 on page 3 carries a 650-word article titled "Is the Discotheque Responsible" by A. Pochekeyev. The article reports on an alcoholic treatment center in Latvia where one-third of the patients are under 30. The author interviews a number of the young patients and finds a variety of reasons given for drinking to excess. "'Everything began with the opening of the disco,' recalls Tanya V. from Ventspils, 'How could I have gone there without being high?'" Other young alcoholics cite peer pressure, or pressure from co-workers as a factor in their drinking.

GEORGIAN MVD DIVISION 'FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST THEFT OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 July 1983 on page 4 carries a 900-word article titled "On the Trail of Embezzlers" by David Sheliya. The article reports on the work of the Abkhaz ASSR MVD Division for the Struggle Against Theft of Socialist Property [OBKhSS] and illustrates the work of the OBKhSS with case histories.

MOSCOW OBLAST' AKTIV FINDS TOO MANY SHIRKERS, ABSENTEES

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 June 1983 on page 1 carries a 450-word article titled "An Activist Position Determines Success" by I. Podsvirov. The article reports on an aktiv of the party organization of the Moscow Oblast'. "But have we really learned to value every working minute? A great amount of working time is lost in the industries of Zagorsk, Krasnogorsk, Stupinsk, Ozersk, and Noginsk rayons. And in Shakhovsk and Lotoshinsk rayons, out of every 100 workers there are 19 and 14 absentees respectively."

KIRGHIZ SHEEP RUSTLERS GIVEN LONG PRISON SENTENCES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 June 1983 on page 3 carries a 1,050-word article titled "Embezzlers" by N. Domagal'skaya. The article reports on the case of four men who embezzled over 150,000 rubles from their kolkhoz over the period of 3 years; the men were also accused of

stealing 479 sheep. The article gives details of the conspiracy and notes that "without the active involvement and silent indifference of those surrounding the criminals...their illegal commerce would have had no chance of success."

READER WONDERS WHY HOOLIGANS ABOUND, COURTS SO LENIENT

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 25 June 1983 on page 8 carries a 1,200-word article titled "It Begins With Permissiveness" by L. Birina. The article begins by quoting a letter from a reader in Kiev who wonders why "despite the laws and widespread educational work, the hooligan is not disappearing." The reader addresses the paper, because he has recently witnessed a case of great leniency on the part of the court toward a hooligan who had disrupted a soccer match. The paper presents the reader's question to the secretary of the party organization of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR, V. G. Belousenko. Belousenko discusses in response the law on hooliganism, are the actions of the court, and the need to provide the young with a stable family environment, places of recreation and good teachers. "People are not born hooligans. And if hooligans still exist, then it is we who are guilty."

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